309

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 40. FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1824. Vol. 2...No. 45.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

THIRTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

SCHEME.

6 Prizes of	$5000	is	$30,000
6 do of	1000	is	6000
6 do of	500	is	3000
6 do of	397	is	2382
828 do of	12	is	9936
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6924 Prizes			$87,750
10625 Blanks.			

The drawing will take place on Thursday, the 28th of October next. or at a much earlier day if the sale of tickets will warrant it.

TICKETS $3 00.

Halves $3 00 | *Quarters* $1 50

FOR SALE AT THE

BOOKSTORE

OF

Eichbaum & Johnston,

In Market, between Second and Third Streets.

PITTSBURGH.

July 2, 1824.

Domestic Cotton Manufactures,
By Wholesale and Retail.

JOHN M'ILROY

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to this place, from Baltimore, where he followed the manufacturing of COTTON GOODS, for several years past, and has commenced the same business here, where he intends to employ from 80 to 100 Cotton Weavers, at the following kinds of goods, viz:—4-4 Plaids, 4-4 and 3-4 Checks, Wilmington and Fancy Stripes, 4-4 Sheeting, 3-4 and 7-8 Shirtings, Orange and Blue Chambrays, 4-4 and 7-8 Bedticks, all which he will warrant to be equal to any Penitentiary goods, and his colors he will warrant to be of the very best Indigo blue dyes. He has now on hand a large supply of his manufactures, which he will sell lower than they can be bought either in Philadelphia or Baltimore, for cash or approved acceptances in this city. He will also *Dye* large or small quantities of cotton yarn the very best Indigo blue, at the shortest notice, and will keep an assortment of *Cotton Yarn*, both blue and white, which he will sell on reasonable terms.

☞ From 40 to 50 good WEAVERS can find employment by calling as above.

Ware-House, Diamond Square, next door to General Patchell.

July 9—3t.

Allegheny County, ss.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, July 2d, A. D. 1824.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all persons concerned in the estates of *William Chess*, late of St. Clair township, *Samuel Ewing*, late of Moon township, *Thomas M'Clelland*, late of Ohio township, *Edward Mulherin*, late of Fayette township, *Jacob Castleman*, late of Pitt township, *John Murphy*, late of Pitt township, and *John Wills*, late of the city of Pittsburgh, all in the county of Allegheny, deceased—that the executors and administrators of said decedents' estates, have filed, in the Register's Office of said county, accounts of the administration thereof, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said county, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday, the 2d day of August, A. D. 1824.

M. Stewart, *Register*

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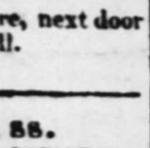
[July 16.—4] M. Stewart, *Register.*

STRAY MARE.

TAKEN UP, on Saturday last, in the city of Pittsburgh,



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LAW NOTICE.

Edward Turner & Duncan S. Walker,

HAVE formed a connexion in the *practice of the Law*. They will attend all the courts in the city of Natchez, the Circuit courts of Wilkinson and other counties adjacent to Adams, in the state of Mississippi, and the courts in Concordia, Louisiana. Their office is that of the late firm of *Turner & Metcalfe*, at the house of E. Turner, near the corner of Second South and Front Streets, Natchez.

E. Turner,
D. S. Walker.

Natchez, April 23.—M. 26. tf.

The Subscribers

HAVE just received a few tons of the best quality of

CAMPEACHY LOGWOOD,

Which they offer for sale on the lowest terms

J. W. Biddle & Co.

July 9—6t. *Wood, near Water Street.*

NUTRIA SKINS.

BOGGS & WRENSHALL,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA

1500 Nutria Skins,

WHICH will be sold at reasonable rates, by the quantity or dozen.

Corner of Market & Fourth streets, July 9—4t

FOR SALE,

A GROUND RENT of six hundred and forty dollars a year, forever. This ground rent arises out of a lot of ground and premises, on the corner of Market and Front streets, in the city of Pittsburgh. The buildings consist of a two story Brick House, 33 feet front on Market street, and 72 feet on Front street, with a two story frame, 17 feet on Market street. The purchaser will be put in possession of the premises, and may retain it until all arrears of rent shall have been paid, and then, if required to give up the possession, he will be entitled to six hundred and forty dollars a year forever.

For terms, which will be reasonable and accommodating, apply to

John Scull.

Allegheny Town, June 4, 1824.—tf.

TO BREWERS.

The Subscriber wishes to Sell or Rent

Brewery No. 4,

IN the Eastern suburbs of the City. The establishment has lately been in complete operation, is now calculated to brew 8000 bushels annually, and may be greatly extended with little expense. A constant spring of pure water can be introduced into any part of the building. To purchasers this property presents great inducements for vesting a capital in the business. An indisputable title will be given, and terms of payment made easy.

Henry Holdship.

April 9, 1824.—tf.

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY.

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kind of

MACHINERY

For Spinning and Weaving Cotton,

Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞ They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824.—tf.

S. A. DUBARRY,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

A new and general assortment of

India, European and Domestic

GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE:

THREAD LACES,
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Merino Shawls and Scarfs, assorted colors,
French and Italian Crapes, and Crape Lisse,
French and figured Satin Mantua and Crape Lisse Ribbons
Men's and Women's and Children's Wood stock, Wash Leather, Silk, Kid, Beaver, and York Tan Gloves.
Men's and Women's and Children's Black and White Silk and Cotton Hose
Cloths, Cassimeres and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and plain Crapes, assorted colors
Plaid and plain Sarsenets, Senshaws, Pungees and Pelong
Silk and Cotton Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Madras do
An extensive assortment of Leghorn, Bolivar, Split, Straw and Gimp FLATS & BONNETS
Brown and bleached Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings
Checks, and Domestic Plaids, Wilmington and Washington Stripes
Black Silk, Valentia and Jenkson Vest patterns
Grenda Naples, Levantines, and French Florence
Bobbinet Laces and Veils
Masonic Aprons.
Fine Antic and Salad Oil
Cologne Water and Pomatum.
Palm Curls, Black Hair Pins, and a variety of other Fancy Articles.

All of which will be sold,

Wholesale and Retail,

At a small advance, for Cash or approved acceptances.

ALSO—3000lbs. VERDIGRIS.

Pittsburgh, April 16—tf198.

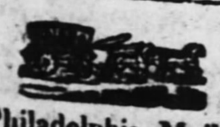
R. J. WALKER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAVING resigned the Clerkship of the U. S. Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, will henceforth practice in that Court, and, as heretofore, in the other Courts of this County, and devote his exclusive attention to his Professional Business.

Office, Fourth, between Market and Wood-Streets.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 6 6m



The Philadelphia Mail Stage,

From Pittsburgh, via Huntingdon, Lewistown and Harrisburgh,

RUNS through, from this place to Harrisburgh, within 4 and 4½ days, alternately, twice every week.

The Proprietors, on the western section of the said route, after tendering their thanks to the public for their former patronage, hereby take the earliest opportunity to notify such as wish to encourage their Line, that although a *partial* derangement lately took place in the carriage of the mail, &c. *that* difficulty having been since obviated, and by express orders of the Post-Master General, we now resume the carriage of the mail; therefore no further disappointments are to be anticipated.

We subjoin, for the satisfaction of such as feel disposed to take a passage in our line, the time of arrival and departure.

The stage will leave Harrisburgh, at the house of Mr. Buehler, on Tuesdays at noon, and Saturdays at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at the house of Col. Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, on Saturday and Wednesday at 2 o'clock, P. M. And, on return, will leave Pittsburgh Tuesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Harrisburgh Saturdays at noon, and Tuesdays at 8, P M. Passengers who wish to go through to Harrisburgh in 4 days, will please to enter at each end of the route on Tuesdays. 'Tis also to be understood, that the owners of the line from Harrisburgh eastward, have engaged to take on all passengers going in this line to Philadelphia, without detention.

Rates of Fare from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, 6 cents per mile, or $3 1—and 6½ cents per mile for any intermediate distance. Accommodations on this route generally good and low.

Jno. Blair & Co.

May 28—tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old stand, on the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh turnpike, about twenty miles east of Pittsburgh, to the sign of the

STAGE AND HORSES,

At the corner of Wood and Fifth Streets

PITTSBURGH;

Where, from his strict attention, long experience, and comfortable accommodations, he hopes to give general satisfaction to travellers and others.

☞ The STAGES to and from the eastern cities will stop at his house, as usual; and will leave Pittsburgh every morning at 4 o'clock, for Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c.

He returns his thanks to his friends and the public, for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of it.

☞ Travellers wishing to leave their HORSES in Pittsburgh, and to proceed by the stage, will have them carefully kept, on moderate terms.

Robert Stewart.

Pittsburgh, March 19 1824—tf

H. BONNET,

At his Wholesale Dry Goods Store,

Between Second & Third, Market Street,

HAS FOR SALE

Prime Muskrat & Beaver Skins,

And every kind of *Hat Trimmings.*

He continues to be an agent for the celebrated Dr. T. W. DYOTT, and has just received for sale, *Wholesale and Retail*, a supply of the well known and curative

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

(on which he is authorized to allow a fair discount to those who buy by the quantity.)

ELIXIR OF HEALTH, RHEUMATIC DROPS, BITTERS, TOOTH POWDERS,

ITCH OINTMENT,

Eye-Water, Plaster of Mahy, &c.

June 18, 1824—tf

Boarding and Day School.

Mrs. Spencer's Seminary

FOR YOUNG LADIES, will recommence on *Monday, April 5th*, in that spacious house belonging to Mr. Miltenberger, in Front street, next door to the old Post-Office, where young ladies will be genteelly boarded, and instructed in the various branches of useful and ornamental education.

N B. For the accommodation of those who may have a distance to walk, DINNER BOARDERS will be taken on reasonable terms.

March 26, 1824—tf.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes's Exchange-Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.		*New-York.*	
U.S. Bank & bran.	par	City banks	par
Philadelphia banks	par	Troy & Albany	1
Bank of Pittsburgh	par	Mohawk bk. Schenec.	1
Easton	par	Newburgh	1
Germantown	par	Orange county	1
Montgomery co.	par	Catskill	1
West-Chester	par	Bk of Columbia, Huds.	1
Farmers' bank Lanc.	par	Middle District	1
Harrisburgh	par	Auburn	1
Bucks county	par	Geneva	1
Lancaster bank,	dis. 1	Central bk. Cher. val.	1
Northampton	1	Chenango	1
Swatara	1	Utica bk. & branches	1
York bank	1	Ontario bk. at Utica	1
Chambersburgh	1	do at Canandaigua	1
Greensburgh	1	Plattsburgh	3
Brownsville	1	*Georgia.*	
Gettysburgh	1	St. bks. gen.	$5&up. 4½
Susquehanna Br. Co.	1	*Maryland.*	
Farmer's bk. Reading	1	Baltimore city bks.	par
Pittsburgh city bills	1½	City bk. of Baltimore	2
Huntingdon	12½	George's county	1
Centre	10	Annap & br. Easton	1
Ohio.		Fredk. co. Hav. de Gra.	1
Bank of Steubenville	1	Westminster	1
F. & M. bank of Steub.	1	Hagerstown	1
Mount Pleasant	1½	Williamsport	1
St. Clairsville	do	*New-Jersey.*	
Western Reserve	do	St. bk. at N Brunsw.	1
Bank of Chillicothe	do	Trenton bank	1
Lancaster	do	New Brunswick bank	1
Marietta	do	State bk. at Trenton	1
Columbus	do	Mount Holley	1
Portsmouth	12½	Camden	1
Dayton	10	Cumberland	1
Kentucky.		Newark Insurance	1
Maysville	1½	State bk. at Morris	1
Indiana.		do at Elizabethtown	1
P. & M. Bk Madison	12½	Sussex	1
Branch at Lawrenc'b	50	Paterson bank	1
North Carolina.		*Connecticut.*	
State bk. & br	$5&up. 4½	Eag. bk. payab. at N Y.	par
South Carolina.		N. Haven bk. do. do.	par
Charleston,	$5 & up. 3	Bridgeport	1
Delaware.		Middletown bank	1
Bank of Delaware	par	Phœnix bk. Hartford	1
Wilmington & bran.	par	Derby bank	1
Commercial bk. Del.	par	*Virginia.*	
Farmers' bk. of Del.	par	Richmd & br	$5&up. 1
Bran. at New-Castle	par	Valley Bank & bran.	1
do. at Wilmington	par	N. W. bk Wheeling	1
do. at Georgetown	par	*Rhode-Island.*	
Massachusetts.		Providence banks	3
Boston bks.	$5 & up. par	Washington bk. West.	3
Springfield	3	Phœnix bank at do.	3
Hampsh. bk. N Hampt	3	N.E. Commercial bk	3
Salem	3	Other R.I. notes	gen. 4
Worcester	3	*Vermont.*	
Other Mass. notes	3	Burlington	3
District Columbia	gen. 1	*New-Hampshire*	gen. 3

From the Berks and Schuylkill Journal, July 10.

THE GIRARD CANAL.

The anniversary of our national Independence was celebrated on Monday last, in a manner altogether novel and highly gratifying to the citizens of Reading. That day was selected by the managers of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, for the admission of the waters of the river Schuylkill into the Canal, now entirely completed from Reading to Philadelphia. The return of the most auspicious day in our annals, was hailed with increased enthusiasm by those who viewed, for the first time, one of those grand monuments of public enterprize, which freedom and independence are sure to bring in their train.

At 7 o'clock in the morning, amid the discharges of artillery, and the acclamations of the spectators, the boats that were to celebrate the first triumph of the Canal policy in Pennsylvania, set sail. The *Thos. Oaks*, thus named in honour of the scientific and lamented Engineer, under whom the canal had been principally constructed, led the van. On board this boat we had the pleasure to observe General Heister, the ex-governor of Pennsylvania, the Engineers and Board of Managers, and several other patriotic individuals. His Excellency, Governor Shulze, who we understand had also received a special invitation, we were sorry to find, did not attend.

The next boat in order was the *Stephen Girard*, with a full freight of the youth and beauty of our borough. The *De Witt Clinton*, crowded with gentlemen anxious to enjoy the spectacle, then followed, and lastly, and as an earnest of the future utility of the undertaking, a vessel loaded with agricultural produce closed the procession.

Upon entering Lewis' dam the boats were brought to anchor, and after some prefatory remarks by one of the managers, it was publicly announced that, as a tribute to the liberality and public spirit of Stephen Girard, of the city of Philadelphia, and in token of gratitude of the Company for the essential aid he had contributed to the undertaking, the twenty two miles of canal below Lewis' Falls, from thenceforth was to be designated and known by the name of the "Girard Canal." An eloquent address commemorative of the day and the occasion, was then delivered by Charles Evans, Esquire, and the boats soon after entered the canal at Lewis' Falls.

The Thomas Oaks proceeded down the canal as far as Laurel Hill, where it was met by an immense concourse of ladies and gentlemen from Pottstown and the adjacent country, assembled for the occasion, and was received with discharges of cannon and a military salute from a band of volunteers. A number of patriotic toasts were then drank, and the Thomas Oaks set sail for Reading. It is worthy of remark, that this boat, although heavily laden with passengers, proceeded at the rate of nearly six miles an hour, without apparent labor or fatigue to the horse by which it was drawn.

The Stephen Girard and De Witt Clinton, after proceeding ten or twelve miles down the canal, also returned, and the company all reached Reading about dusk, highly delighted with the appearance of the canal and the gratifications of the day. Their united thanks were freely accorded to the managers for the liberal entertainment that had been furnished on board the boats, and for the minute attention that had been paid to every thing that could conduce to the comfort and convenience of the party.

Thus, then, has been brought to a successful issue the project of a navigable communication between Reading and the city of Philadelphia. The enterprising projectors have realised in its success the rich reward of all their labors and sacrifices; of time gratuitously devoted, of capital liberally advanced. Their requital will be the spectacle of the encreased prosperity of the state, and the gratitude of unborn generations.

We envy not the feelings of him who can contemplate unmoved the success of those grand experiments that are destined to bind together distant regions, to enlarge the comforts of life and to elevate our common country in the scale of nations.—When the rich produce of our soil shall be seen floating on the bosom of the Union and Schuylkill Canals; when the mountains shall yield their stores and the forests their tribute, then shall we realise the benefits of such undertakings, and our hearths and our boards bear witness to their accomplishment.

To political economists be the task of foretelling their effects upon the agriculture, the manufactures and the commerce of our state. To the lover of nature they can already promise his own enrapturing enjoyments.

The busy town, the cultivated farm and the lofty mountain, appear in succession on the borders of our canal, and points of surpassing beauty in the landscape occur at every turn to delight his eye.

Excavated from the solid rock at Laurel Hill, it seems to hang upon the very brow of the precipice, and as you wind along the dizzy height, a broad and beautiful prospect bursts upon the view. Far below flows the Schuylkill, whose meanders may be traced for miles—her quiet waters fringed with trees, and reflecting, at times, the objects of nature on her surface, at times broken into gentle ripples or stealing behind some tufted island, as if seeking to elude the gazer's observation. Fields and forests lie spread before you in all the rich glories of mid-summer. The solitary cone of Monocacy, rising in the centre of the landscape, and the dim and distant outline of the Oley hills, bounding the horizon.

Further on, the canal wanders through a level plain, amidst a succession of beautiful farms; the green sward on its margin freshened with its waters, and the heavy wheat ear bending over its bosom. The towing path, throughout the whole course, winds along the Northern bank, so that cultivation is pushed to the very verge of the opposite brink. Advancing towards Reading, you enter some of those sequestered nooks which nature seems to have framed only for the poet's eye; a single turn, and the continuity of the canal vanishes—Flying Hill closes in on the rear, and the lofty Neversink opposes its verdant barrier in front.

In such a scene fancy would picture Milton as having sketched his garden of Eden, with its verdant walls and insuperable barriers; and the approach to Lewis' dam, with the foaming water-fall, the mighty mass of slumbering water, and the mountains rising in pependicular majesty from their brink, present a landscape worthy alone of such a pencil.

From the city of Philadelphia, with her crowded wharves and moving multitude, to the Blue Mountain, where nature reigns in lonely grandeur, every prospect has its own peculiar beauty. Nor is the day distant, when an excursion from that city along the Schuylkill canal to Mount Carbon, will furnish irresistable attractions to the geologist and worshipper of nature, and the traveller for health. B.

Upon entering the 22 mile canal, at Lewis' falls, it was named the Girard canal, agreeably to a resolution of the board of Managers of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, at Philadelphia, as was also the next below it the Vincent canal, and the canal commencing above French creek and leading down near to the mouth of the Perkiomen, the Oakes canal.

[A number of toasts were drunk by the company celebrating the Day and the Opening of the Canal. One of these acclaims the origin of the canal to Governor Hiester. Two others are:]

"The Internal Improvement of Pennsylvania—May the completion of the Navigation of the Schuylkill lead to a speedy connexion of the western with our eastern waters."

"Stephen Girard—The ever-flowing Schuylkill is an emblem of *his* munificence, and will be to future generations the herald of his fame. Qui dissert rivos coloras morari."

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10625 Blanks.			

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TICKETS $6 00.

Halves $3 00 | *Quarters* $1 50

FOR SALE AT THE

BOOKSTORE

OF

Eichbaum & Johnston,

In Market, between Second and Third Streets
PITTSBURGH.

July 2, 1824.

Domestic Cotton Manufactures,
By Wholesale and Retail.

JOHN M'ILROY

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to this place, from Baltimore, where he followed the manufacturing of COTTON GOODS, for several years past, and has commenced the same business here, where he intends to employ from 80 to 100 Cotton Weavers, at the following kinds of goods, viz:—4-4 Plaids, 4-4 and 3-4 Checks, Wilmington and Fancy Stripes, 4-4 Sheeting, 3-4 and 7-8 Shirtings, Orange and Blue Chambrays, 4-4 and 7-8 Bedticks, all which he will warrant to be equal to any Penitentiary goods, and his colors he will warrant to be of the very best Indigo blue dyes. He has now on hand a large supply of his manufactures, which he will sell lower than they can be bought either in Philadelphia or Baltimore, for cash or approved acceptances in this city. He will also *Dye* large or small quantities of cotton yarn the very best Indigo blue, at the shortest notice, and will keep an assortment of *Cotton Yarn*, both blue and white, which he will sell on reasonable terms.

☞From 40 to 50 good WEAVERS can find employment by calling as above.

Ware-House, Diamond Square, next door to General Patchell.

July 9—3t.

Allegheny County, ss.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, July 2d, A. D. 1824.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all persons concerned in the estates of *William Chess*, late of St. Clair township, *Samuel Ewing*, late of Moon township, *Thomas M'Clelland*, late of Ohio township, *Edward Mulherin*, late of Fayette township, *Jacob Castleman*, late of Pitt township, *John Murphy*, late of Pitt township, and *John Wills*, late of the city of Pittsburgh, all in the county of Allegheny, deceased—that the executors and administrators of said decedents' estates, have filed, in the Register's Office of said county, accounts of the administration thereof, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said county, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday, the 2d day of August, A. D. 1824.

M. Stewart,
Register

July 9—4t.

Allegheny County, ss.

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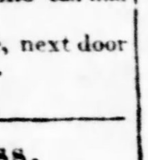
M. Stewart,
[July 16.—4] *Register.*

STRAY MARE.

TAKEN UP, on Saturday last, in the city of Pittsburgh,



A bright Bay Mare,

about 14 hands high, has two saddle marks; a strip of white in her face; white feet; shod all round. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Apply to the subscriber, in Market, between Front and Water streets.

William Boylstone.

July 9, 1824—3t.

LAW NOTICE.

Edward Turner & Duncan S. Walker,

HAVE formed a connexion in the *practice of the Law*. They will attend all the courts in the city of Natchez, the Circuit courts of Wilkinson and other counties adjacent to Adams, in the state of Mississippi, and the courts in Concordia, Louisiana. Their office is that of the late firm of *Turner & Metcalfe*, at the house of E Turner, near the corner of Second South and Front Streets, Natchez.

E. Turner,
D S. Walker.

Natchez, April 23.—M. 28. tf.

The Subscribers

HAVE just received a few tons of the best quality of

CAMPEACHY LOGWOOD,

Which they offer for sale on the lowest terms

J. W. Biddle & Co.
Wood, near Water Street.

July 9—6t.

NUTRIA SKINS.

BOGGS & WRENSHALL,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA

1500 Nutria Skins,

WHICH will be sold at reasonable rates, by the quantity or dozen.

Corner of Market & Fourth streets, July 9—4*

FOR SALE,

A GROUND RENT of six hundred and forty dollars a year, forever. This ground rent arises out of a lot of ground and premises, on the corner of Market and Front streets, in the city of Pittsburgh. The buildings consist of a two story Brick House, 33 feet front on Market street, and 72 feet on Front street, with a two story frame, 17 feet on Market street. The purchaser will be put in possession of the premises, and may retain it until all arrears of rent shall have been paid, and then, if required to give up the possession, he will be entitled to six hundred and forty dollars a year forever.

For terms, which will be reasonable and accommodating, apply to

John Scull.

Allegheny Town, June 4, 1824.—tf.

TO BREWERS.

The Subscriber wishes to Sell or Rent

Brewery No. 4,

IN the Eastern suburbs of the City. The establishment has lately been in complete operation, is now calculated to brew 8000 bushels annually, and may be greatly extended with little expense. A constant spring of pure water can be introduced into any part of the building. To purchasers this property presents great inducements for vesting a capital in the business. An indisputable title will be given, and terms of payment made easy.

Henry Holdship.

April 9, 1824.—tf.

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY.

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kind of

MACHINERY

For Spinning and Weaving Cotton,

Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞ They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824.—tf.

S. A. DUBARRY,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

A new and general assortment of

India, European and Domestic

GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE:

THREAD LACES,
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Merino Shawls and Scarfs, assorted colors,
French and Italian Crapes, and Crape Lisse,
French and figured Satin Mantua and Crape Lisse Ribbons
Men's and Women's and Children's Wood stock, Wash Leather, Silk, Kid, Beaver, and York Tan Gloves.
Men's and Women's and Children's Black and White Silk and Cotton Hose
Cloths, Cassimeres and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and plain Crapes, assorted colors
Plaid and plain Sarsenets, Senshaws, Pungees and Pelong
Silk and Cotton Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Madrass do
An extensive assortment of Leghorn, Bollivar, Split, Straw and Gimp FLATS & BONNETS
Brown and bleached Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings
Checks, and Domestic Plaids, Wilmington and Washington Stripes
Black Silk, Valentia and Jackson Vest patterns
Grosde Naples, Levantines, and French Florence
Bobbinet Laces and Veils
Masonic Aprons.
Fine Antic and Sallad Oil
Cologne Water and Pomatum.
False Curls, Black Hair Pins, and a variety of other Fancy Articles.

All of which will be sold,

Wholesale and Retail,

At a small advance, for Cash or approved acceptances.

ALSO—3000lbs. VERDIGRIS.

Pittsburgh, April 16—tf95.

R. J. WALKER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAVING resigned the Clerkship of the U. S. Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, will henceforth practice in that Court, and, as heretofore, in the other Courts of this County, and devote his exclusive attention to his Professional Business.

Office, Fourth, between Market and Wood-Streets.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 6 6m

The Philadelphia Mail Stage,

From Pittsburgh, via Huntingdon, Lewistown and Harrisburgh,

RUNS through, from this place to Harrisburgh, within 4 and 4½ days, alternately, twice every week.

The Proprietors, on the western section of the said route, after tendering their thanks to the public for their former patronage, hereby take the earliest opportunity to notify such as wish to encourage their Line, that although a *partial* derangement lately took place in the carriage of the mail, &c. *that* difficulty having been since obviated, and by express orders of the Post-Master General, we now resume the carriage of the mail; therefore no further disappointments are to be anticipated.

We subjoin, for the satisfaction of such as feel disposed to take a passage in our line, the time of arrival and departure.

The stage will leave Harrisburgh, at the house of Mr. Buehler, on Tuesdays at noon, and Saturdays at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at the house of Col. Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, on Saturday and Wednesday at 2 o'clock, P. M. And, on return, will leave Pittsburgh Tuesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Harrisburgh Saturdays at noon, and Tuesdays at 8, P. M. Passengers who wish to go through to Harrisburgh in 4 days, will please to enter at each end of the route on Tuesdays. 'Tis also to be understood, that the owners of the line from Harrisburgh eastward, have engaged to take on all passengers going in this line to Philadelphia, without detention.

Rates of Fare from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, 6 cents per mile, or $1 —and 6¼ cents per mile for any intermediate distance. Accommodations on this route generally good and low.

Jno. Blair & Co.

May 28—tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old stand, on the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh turnpike, about twenty miles east of Pittsburgh, to the sign of the

STAGE AND HORSES,

At the corner of Wood and Fifth Streets

PITTSBURGH;

Where, from his strict attention, long experience, and comfortable accommodations, he hopes to give general satisfaction to travellers and others.

☞ The STAGES to and from the eastern cities will stop at his house, as usual; and will leave Pittsburgh every morning at 4 o'clock, for Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c.

He returns his thanks to his friends and the public, for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of it.

☞ Travellers wishing to leave their HORSES in Pittsburgh, and to proceed by the stage, will have them carefully kept, on moderate terms.

Robert Stewart.

Pittsburgh, March 19 1824.—tf

H. BONNET,

At his Wholesale Dry Goods Store,
Between Second & Third, Market Street,
HAS FOR SALE

Prime Muskrat & Beaver Skins,

And every kind of *Hat Trimmings.*

He continues to be an agent for the celebrated Dr. T. W. DYOTT, and has just received for sale, *Wholesale and Retail*, a supply of the well known and curative

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

(on which he is authorized to allow a fair discount to those who buy by the quantity,)

ELIXIR OF HEALTH, RHEUMATIC DROPS, BITTERS, TOOTH POWDERS,

ITCH OINTMENT,

Eye-Water, Plaster of Mahy, &c.

June 18, 1824—tf

Boarding and Day School.

Mrs. Spencer's Seminary

FOR YOUNG LADIES, will recommence on *Monday, April 5th*, in that spacious house belonging to Mr. Miltenberger, in Front street, next door to the old Post-Office, where young ladies will be genteelly boarded, and instructed in the various branches of useful and ornamental education.

N B For the accommodation of those who may have a distance to walk, DINNER BOARDERS will be taken on reasonable terms.

March 26, 1824—tf.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes's Exchange-Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.		*New York.*	
U.S. Bank & bran.	par	City banks	par
Philadelphia banks	par	Troy & Albany	1
Bank of Pittsburgh	par	Mohawk bk. Schenec.	1
Easton	par	Newburgh	1
Germantown	par	Orange county	1
Montgomery co.	par	Catskill	1
West-Chester	par	Bk of Columbia, Huds.	1
Farmers' bank Lanc.	par	Middle District	1
Harrisburgh	par	Auburn	1
Bucks county	par	Geneva	1
Lancaster bank,	dis. 1	Central bk. Cher. val.	1
Northampton	1	Chenango	1
Swatara	1	Utica bk. & branches	1
York bank	1	Ontario bk. at Utica	1
Chambersburgh	1	do at Canandaigua	1
Greensburgh	1	Plattsburgh	3
Brownsville	1	*Georgia.*	
Gettysburgh	1	St. bks. gen.	$5&up. 4½
Susquehanna Br. Co.	1	*Maryland.*	
Farmer's bk. Reading	1	Baltimore city bks.	par
Pittsburgh city bills	1½	City bk of Baltimore	2
Huntingdon	12½	George's county	1
Centre	10	Annap & br. Easton	1
Ohio.		Fredk co. Hav. de Gra.	1
Bank of Steubenville	1	Westminster	1
F. & M. bank of Steub.	1	Hagerstown	1
Mount Pleasant	1½	Williamsport	1
St. Clairsville	do	*New-Jersey.*	
Western Reserve	do	St. bk. at N Brunsw.	1
Bank of Chillicothe	do	Trenton bank	1
Lancaster	do	New Brunswick bank	1
Marietta	do	State bk. at Trenton	1
Columbus	do	Mount Holley	1
Portsmouth	12½	Camden	1
Dayton	10	Cumberland	1
Kentucky.		Newark Insurance	1
Maysville	1½	State bk. at Morris	1
Indiana.		do at Elizabethtown	1
F. & M Bk Madison	12½	Sussex	1
Branch at Lawrenceb	50	Paterson bank	1
North Carolina.		*Connecticut.*	
State bk. & br	$5&up. 4½	Eag. bk. payab. at N Y.	par
South Carolina.		N. Haven bk. do. do.	par
Charleston,	$5 & up. 3	Bridgeport	1
Delaware.		Middletown bank	1
Bank of Delaware	par	Phœnix bk. Hartford	1
Wilmington & bran.	par	Derby bank	1
Commercial bk. Del.	par	*Virginia.*	
Farmers' bk of Del.	par	Richmd & br	$5&up. 1
Bran. at New-Castle	par	Valley Bank & bran.	1
do. at Wilmington	par	N. W. bk Wheeling	1
do. at Georgetown	par	*Rhode-Island.*	
Massachusetts.		Providence banks	3
Boston bks.	$5&up. par	Washington bk. West.	3
Springfield	3	Phœnix bank at do.	3
Hampsh. bk. N Hampt	3	N. E. Commercial bk	3
Salem	3	Other R. I. notes	gen. 4
Worcester	3	*Vermont.*	
Other Mass. notes	3	Burlington	3
District Columbia	gen. 1	*New-Hampshire*	gen. 3

From the Berks and Schuylkill Journal, July 10.

THE GIRARD CANAL.

The anniversary of our national Independence was celebrated on Monday last, in a manner altogether novel and highly gratifying to the citizens of Reading. That day was selected by the managers of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, for the admission of the waters of the river Schuylkill into the Canal, now entirely completed from Reading to Philadelphia. The return of the most auspicious day in our annals, was hailed with increased enthusiasm by those who viewed, for the first time, one of those grand monuments of public enterprize, which freedom and independence are sure to bring in their train.

At 7 o'clock in the morning, amid the discharges of artillery, and the acclamations of the spectators, the boats that were to celebrate the first triumph of the Canal policy in Pennsylvania, set sail. The *Thos. Oaks*, thus named in honour of the scientific and lamented Engineer, under whom the canal had been principally constructed, led the van. On board this boat we had the pleasure to observe General Heister, the ex-governor of Pennsylvania, the Engineers and Board of Managers, and several other patriotic individuals. His Excellency, Governor Shulze, who we understand had also received a special invitation, we were sorry to find, did not attend.

The next boat in order was the *Stephen Girard*, with a full freight of the youth and beauty of our borough. The *De Witt Clinton*, crowded with gentlemen anxious to enjoy the spectacle, then followed, and lastly, and as an earnest of the future utility of the undertaking, a vessel loaded with agricultural produce closed the procession.

Upon entering Lewis' dam the boats were brought to anchor, and after some prefatory remarks by one of the managers, it was publicly announced that, as a tribute to the liberality and public spirit of Stephen Girard, of the city of Philadelphia, and in token of gratitude of the Company for the essential aid he had contributed to the undertaking, the twenty two miles of canal below Lewis' Falls, from thenceforth was to be designated and known by the name of the "Girard Canal." An eloquent address commemorative of the day and the occasion, was then delivered by Charles Evans, Esquire, and the boats soon after entered the canal at Lewis' Falls.

The Thomas Oaks proceeded down the canal as far as Laurel Hill, where it was met by an immense concourse of ladies and gentlemen from Pottstown and the adjacent country, assembled for the occasion, and was received with discharges of cannon and a military salute from a band of volunteers. A number of patriotic toasts were then drank, and the Thomas Oaks set sail for Reading. It is worthy of remark, that this boat, although heavily laden with passengers, proceeded at the rate of nearly six miles an hour, without apparent labor or fatigue to the horse by which it was drawn.

The Stephen Girard and De Witt Clinton, after proceeding ten or twelve miles down the canal, also returned, and the company all reached Reading about dusk, highly delighted with the appearance of the canal and the gratifications of the day. Their united thanks were freely accorded to the managers for the liberal entertainment that had been furnished on board the boats, and for the minute attention that had been paid to every thing that could conduce to the comfort and convenience of the party.

Thus, then, has been brought to a successful issue the project of a navigable communication between Reading and the city of Philadelphia. The enterprising projectors have realised in its success the rich reward of all their labors and sacrifices; of time gratuitously devoted, of capital liberally advanced. Their requital will be the spectacle of the encreased prosperity of the state, and the gratitude of unborn generations.

We envy not the feelings of him who can contemplate unmoved the success of those grand experiments that are destined to bind together distant regions, to enlarge the comforts of life and to elevate our common country in the scale of nations.—When the rich produce of our soil shall be seen floating on the bosom of the Union and Schuylkill Canals; when the mountains shall yield their stores and the forests their tribute, then shall we realise the benefits of such undertakings, and our hearths and our boards bear witness to their accomplishment.

To political economists be the task of foretelling their effects upon the agriculture, the manufactures and the commerce of our state. To the lover of nature they can already promise his own enrapturing enjoyments.

The busy town, the cultivated farm and the lofty mountain, appear in succession on the borders of our canal, and points of surpassing beauty in the landscape occur at every turn to delight his eye.

Excavated from the solid rock at Laurel Hill, it seems to hang upon the very brow of the precipice, and as you wind along the dizzy height, a broad and beautiful prospect bursts upon the view. Far below flows the Schuylkill, whose meanders may be traced for miles—her quiet waters fringed with trees, and reflecting, at times, the objects of nature on her surface, at times broken into gentle ripples or stealing behind some tufted island, as if seeking to elude the gazer's observation. Fields and forests lie spread before you in all the rich glories of mid-summer. The solitary cone of Monocacy, rising in the centre of the landscape, and the dim and distant outline of the Oley hills, bounding the horizon.

Further on, the canal wanders through a level plain, amidst a succession of beautiful farms; the green sward on its margin freshened with its waters, and the heavy wheat ear bending over its bosom. The towing path, throughout the whole course, winds along the Northern bank, so that cultivation is pushed to the very verge of the opposite brink. Advancing towards Reading, you enter some of those sequestered nooks which nature seems to have framed only for the poet's eye; a single turn, and the continuity of the canal vanishes—Flying Hill closes in on the rear, and the lofty Neversink opposes its verdant barrier in front.

In such a scene fancy would picture Milton as having sketched his garden of Eden, with its verdant walls and insuperable barriers; and the approach to Lewis' dam, with the foaming water-fall, the mighty mass of slumbering water, and the mountains rising in pependicular majesty from their brink, present a landscape worthy alone of such a pencil.

From the city of Philadelphia, with her crowded wharves and moving multitude, to the Blue Mountain, where nature reigns in lonely grandeur, every prospect has its own peculiar beauty. Nor is the day distant, when an excursion from that city along the Schuylkill canal to Mount Carbon, will furnish irresistable attractions to the geologist and worshipper of nature, and the traveller for health. B.

Upon entering the 22 mile canal, at Lewis' falls, it was named the Girard canal, agreeably to a resolution of the board of Managers of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, at Philadelphia, as was also the next below it the Vincent canal, and the canal commencing above French creek and leading down near to the mouth of the Perkiomen, the Oakes canal.

[A number of toasts were drunk by the company celebrating the Day and the Opening of the Canal. One of these ascribes the origin of the canal to Governor Hiester. Two others are:]

"The Internal Improvement of Pennsylvania—May the completion of the Navigation of the Schuylkill lead to a speedy connexion of the western with our eastern waters."

"Stephen Girard—The ever-flowing Schuylkill is an emblem of *his* munificence, and will be to future generations the herald of his fame. Qui duxerit rivos celeras moravi."

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the republicans of the county of Wayne, Ohio, friendly to the election of Andrew Jackson to the Presidency of the United States, convened at the court-house in the town of Wooster, on the 5th inst. agreeably to previous notice, to appoint delegates to attend a state convention at Columbus on the 14th inst. to form a general electoral ticket for the state; *Benjamin Jones* was called to the chair, and *Ezra Dean* appointed secretary.

Whereupon the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That three delegates be appointed to represent this county in the state convention, and that they pledge themselves individually to support such electors only, as will pledge themselves to support ANDREW JACKSON for President.

Resolved, That Wm. M'Fall, John Larwill, and Benjamin Jones, be appointed delegates to said convention, with full power to nominate such persons as they may think proper for an elector for this district and to perform such other duties as they may find necessary to insure the success of Andrew Jackson's election to the Presidency.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be furnished each of the delegates, signed by the chairman and secretary.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary and published in the Wooster Spectator and such other papers as are friendly to the election of Andrew Jackson.

BENJ. JONES, *Chairman*.

EZRA DEAN, *Secretary*.

A large and respectable assembly of the citizens of the county of Wayne, together with three independent volunteer companies, partook of a dinner on the 5th inst. in the grove west of the town of Wooster, prepared by Enos Ellis. Those who were friendly to the election of Gen. Andrew Jackson to the presidency were desirous that a public expression of the sentiments of the assembly should be made, on the subject of the next presidency, but this was, by the friends of the other candidates, declined, they knowing their own weakness, and disparity of numbers.

A BY-STANDER.

"CATCH A WEASEL ASLEEP."

"Thy quirk, independence, let me share,
Lord of the lion heart and eagle eye;
Thy steps I follow with my bosom bare,
Nor heed the storm that howls along the sky."

A number of our ship-carpenters who recently turned out for higher wages and a few sailmakers, hired a small sloop for the purpose of celebrating the fourth of July at the Capes of the Delaware. On reaching the place, however, they were unable to realize their anticipated enjoyment, and being full of gin and independence, they, after weighty deliberation, resolved upon cruising in pursuit of adventures. Their stores were ample, and having appointed a "*commodore*," they set sail with "buoyant hearts and spirits free as air."

After cruising for some time without success, the United States' schooner Weasel hove in view, and gave to the almost drooping spirits of their commodore the hope of accomplishing something worthy of himself. I shall not pretend to describe the soul-peircing flash that darted through the mist of the liquor from his half-bunged eye, when he first beheld his destined prey, wounding the bosom of the amorous waters that kissed the prow in sport and wantonness. Nor shall I describe the shout of joy which arose from the gallant crew, and rent the troubled air, when orders were given to 'bear down upon her,' and make her yield submissive to their power.

The order was promptly obeyed: up went the sails: each man to his post; and as the belligerent forces floated towards each other, there was

"A calm as still as death,
And the boldest held his breath
For a time."

But when within musket shot, the *commodore*, with a degree of promptness which distinguishes our American commanders, ordered the schooner to send her papers aboard immediately or dread impending ruin. Captain ZANTZINGER, who was at a loss to understand the nature of the demand, manifested, as the *commodore* thought, some reluctance in complying; when, in order to enforce obedience to this modest request, a musket was fired from the cabin window of the sloop. Capt. ZANTZINGER, unwilling that the *commodore* should have all the fun on his side, ordered a twelve pounder to be fired over them, and squared off to give a second broadside, if necessary; but on the clearing of the smoke, the pot-valor of our commodore evaporated, and he, with half his crew, were discovered on their knees, exclaiming, "as you are brave, be merciful."

The boat was then sent aboard, not with papers, but with orders to bring the *commodore*, with his crew, aboard the schooner, where they were examined, and Capt. ZANTZINGER having satisfied himself that they were true and loyal citizens of this commonwealth, in pursuit of pleasure, after detaining them four hours, permitted them to return to their sloop, on their promising that they would never attempt to catch a "weasel asleep again." *Aurora.*

GREAT FIRE AT BOSTON.

Boston, July 6— [illegible]

A fire [illegible] discovered, a little before 2 o'clock yesterday morning, in a three story brick building, standing back of the block of brick houses in Charles-street, near the intersection of Beacon-street. It is said to have caught by a spark from a burning chimney of a kitchen belonging to one of the houses on Charles-street. The weather was hot, there had been no rain for several days, and the wind was uncommonly high from the northwest. Within three hours from the time the fire was discovered, six brick houses on Charles-street, seven on Beacon-street, and two on Chesnut-street, besides stables, stores and shops, were completely destroyed. We have not learnt who were the owners or occupants of the houses on Charles-street, except that making the corner of Beacon-street, which was owned by Mr. Elisha Penniman. Adjoining this on Beacon-street, was a grocery shop, which with most of its contents was destroyed.

The next house on Beacon-street was the property of Mr. John Bryant, of the firm of [illegible] and Sturgis, a new and spacious edifice, just finished. The flames communicated from this to the adjoining houses with such almost inconceivable rapidity, as to prevent the entire removal of the furniture. One of them was occupied by William Minot, Esq. John Cotton, Esq. Stephen Fairbanks, and Daniel Tuttle, owned each, one of the houses burned on Beacon-street.

From the excessive dryness of every thing that was combustible, and the freshness of the wind, which was almost a gale, it was at one time feared that the whole row of buildings on Beacon-street, from Charles-street to the statehouse, would not be saved. The flames blew from the front of the houses with such violence, and so intense was the heat, that it was impossible to stand in the street. Lanes were formed leading to the flats above the mill-dam, and others to Frog Pond,——which, in this case, at least, was not a useless reservoir. It is impossible, at this time, to ascertain the extent of the losses. In addition to the loss in buildings, much household furniture must have been burnt, broken and rendered useless. The common, during the afternoon, exhibited a scene of confusion, not easily described. Several acres were literally covered with the contents of the houses in Beacon-street, thrown out promiscuously. The decorations of drawing-rooms, the furniture of cellars, kitchens, and bed-chambers, wearing apparel, books, &c. &c. were all thrown together without regard to ownership, and it will not be a trifling task for each proprietor to select his own.

Some of the building in the Washington Gardens took fire from the burning flakes wafted thither by the wind.

A detachment of the Independent Cadets, under Col. T. C. Amory, volunteered their services, and marched from the armory about half past seven last evening, to protect the property on the common. The Mayor had previously ordered the constables to assist in the same service.

Courier.

From the New-York National Advocate, July 12.

LEGAL SWINDLNG.

The New-York bar, the strongest in point of numbers in the union, is probably stained with fewer crimes and excesses than any on the continent; though it is to be expected that bad men will creep into every profession. We have had lately some extensive acts of swindling practised upon the community by an emigrant limb of the law, now in Bridewell, and who represents himself to be from Philadelphia. His plans were extensive, profitable, and from their peculiar delicacy very difficult of detection.

He managed some time ago to become acquainted with a young woman, who had cause to lament the perfidious promises of a lover. The lawyer immediately addressed a note to the offender, threatening prosecution, ruin, infamy and exposure, if he did not call and settle the affair. The lover, alarmed at the consequences, called on the lawyer, and for 300 dollars he undertook to compromise the affair; which sum he received, and generously gave the unfortunate young woman 40 dollars, pocketing the rest for his trouble.

There is reason to believe that this legal swindler has been most extensive in his operations on this delicate point. He lately wrote a letter to a young man, requiring him to call at his office and settle a similar affair. The young man called, protested his innocence, and declared that he did not know the young lady. The lawyer adroitly painted the consequences of exposure; the implicit reliance placed upon the oath of the injured female; showed him an authority from the father of the unfortunate woman to prosecute him; and finally, obtained from him a sum of money, and actually forged a release from the pretended father, and let the young man go.

Some time afterwards he sent for him again, told him the father was dissatisfied, and had ordered him to be arrested; that he had carried the suit to Washington, but to prevent a public arrest, he proposed to the young man to place 200 dollars in the hands of the sheriff as security for his person. This was done, and the money put into the lawyer's pocket, instead of the sheriff's.

Innumerable small sums were obtained in a similar way by this arch intriguer, until a demand for an additional 200 dollars excited the suspicion of the young man, who complained to the police, and this limb of the law was arrested; and on examination, a most extensive scene of fraud

Foreign.

France. The only immediately interesting piece of intelligence, is the fact that General La Fayette would have taken passage on board the Bayard, but was not prepared. He will take passage in the first good conveyance for New York or Boston, on or about the first of July, with his son George Washington La Fayette.

[N. Y. Paper.

The London Courier of June 1 says, "The question of the recognition of South American Independence continues most anxiously to occupy public attention, particularly in the city. We can venture to state, that, previous to the close of present session of Parliament, a communication will be made on this question to the House of Commons."

From a London Paper of June 1.

Importance of the trade to South America.—"No event in the New World, since its first discovery, is so important as the prospect of its being speedily opened to European commerce, on principles of free trade and reciprocal advantages. To Great Britain, under any circumstances, this must be a highly desirable object; and although delicacy towards the European powers may delay the formal recognition of the independence of the new states of South America, yet both countries possess nearly, if not all, the advantages of that recognition, without some inconveniences which might attend it. According to an authentic statement of the extent of our trade with Spanish America, it appears that, in the years 1801, 2, and 3, we did not export goods to the value of a shilling to this vast continent; in the year 1821, our exports to South America were upwards of three millions sterling, and last year they amounted to the enormous sum of £5,802,435—of which the whole, with the exception of £153,666, was of British and Irish produce and manufacture.

A paragraph from Berlin, May 22, affirms, that information had been received there, that Lord Byron completed his manuscript of Don Juan before he left Corfu, and sent it to England. He had written to Goethe, that he would pay him a visit at Weimar on his return from Greece.

Lisbon, May 15.—The King of Portugal has called upon his Ministers to present him a draught of regulations for making Lisbon a free port.

Russia.—By the last accounts of the Russian Navy, it appears their disposable force is as follows:—70 ships of the line, 18 frigates, 26 cutters, 7 brigs, 54 schooners, 20 galleys, 23 floating batteries, 121 gun boats, and 143 other small armed vessels; in all 464 sail; carrying 5000 guns, and manned with 33,000 sailors, 9000 marines, and 3000 artillery.

This is really a formidable force, considering how little is said or heard of the Russian Navy. We have no doubt that her officers and seamen are brave; yet how is it that Russia, with her SEVENTY ships of the line, cuts no figure in naval history?

India.—News from Bencoolen state "that the English ship Fame. Capt. Young, on board of which Sir Stanford Raffles had taken passage for England, took fire and burnt a few hours only after leaving this port—passengers and crew narrowly escaped with their lives. Sir S. R. was supposed to have lost about 30,000 pounds sterling in natural and other curiosities, collected during his residence in India.

From the New-York Evening Post, July 13.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

The following official document of the court of St. Petersburgh, respecting the affairs of Greece, appears in the Paris Constitutionnel, of the 31st May, which we received exclusively from Capt. Robinson, of the ship Bayard. It is there given in the shape of a letter from a correspondent; but from its diplomatic character, and the previous corresponding rumors as to the intentions of the holy alliance, we conceive it may be regarded as a genuine document. We wish it may turn out otherwise; for, viewing it as containing a development of the projects of this unholy league, it establishes the melancholy fact, that they consider the independence of Greece incompatible with their own safety, and that, therefore, it is time that measures should be taken to prevent it. While there was a probability of the Turks being able to subdue the Patriots, Russia and the other powers stood aloof, a course which caused a suspicion that they wished the contest should terminate in favor of the barbarians. But when, after the lapse of three years, during which the Greeks have displayed a valor worthy of the cause in which they are engaged, it appears that they are on the eve of establishing their liberties, do those very powers throw off the veil, and, under the hollow pretence of "pacifying the Levant," assume the character of mediators, and tell the brave men from whom they withhold their aid, and that, too, at the very moment when freedom was within their reach, that it would be unreasonable in them to carry their hopes further than to receive princes to rule them from their oppressors, and to acknowledge themselves slaves, by paying tribute to those whose yoke they had already broken in pieces. It will at once be perceived, that this uncalled for interference, on the part of the allied powers, is in strict unison with their deep-rooted hostility against liberal principles. It is not, indeed, attempted to be concealed, in the present declaration. "It is essential," observes the head of the conspirators, "that those powers who have succeeded in repressing revolution and anarchy in the two peninsulas, (Italy and Spain) should not find the cause of the Greeks strengthened by the accession of the revolutionists of the countries where order has been established."

After so barefaced an avowal, we are afraid that the unfortunate Greeks are doomed, like the patriots of Naples, Spain and Portugal, to submit, for a long further. They would enjoy a perfect unrestrained freedom of trade, and have their own flag. The Greek Patriarch, who should continue to reside at Constantinople, would be, in a manner, a representative of the Grecian nation. The Turks should still garrison some fortresses, with a line drawn, however, beyond which they might not pass. They would be besides neither pacha nor governor, but each of the principalities would pay tribute proportioned to its wealth and extent. The regulations relative to the internal organization would form the object of a second negotiation between the contracting powers. The Porte would find a certain advantage in a negotiation. A fourth campaign will, in all probability, be as little favorable to Turkey as the preceding; while the proposed arrangement will insure to her peace and tranquillity, and regular revenues from the tribute of the several principalities. Her repose has been ever disturbed by revolts among the pachas, who besides appropriated to their own use the treasure they wrested from the people. Of these revolts and insurrections of ambitious or rapacious pachas, the adoption of this measure would relieve her.

Mahomet II. allowed the isles to be simply tributary. This same mode of accommodation, induced between the Porte and Greece, would give the allied powers the advantage of securing the enfranchisement of Greece, without deviating from the principles that form the basis of their policy, and without apparantly wishing to favor prospects of absolute independence.

Russia, therefore, proposes, first, to approve of the suggestions expressed in this memorial; second, to agree that analagous instructions be addressed to the ambassadors and allied ministers at Constantinople; third, to leave to those ministers all necessary latitude; fourth, to agree that all parts of this plan for pacification, proposed by the alliance, be communicated by them successively; fifth, to inform the ministers, that in persuading the porte to adopt the principle of an intervention or mediation, they will conform to the views of the allies; sixth, that it is neccesary to impress upon the porte, that the erection of three principalities would diminish the collective strength of Greece, and that as the porte would have the nomination of the hospodars, princes, or other rulers, it would by that secure the interest of the most important families among the Greeks.

Bremen, May 15, 1824.

Extract from the memorial of St. Petersburgh, on the pacification of Greece, sent abroad the present year:

The emperor, after the efforts made in the south of Europe to crush the germs of discord that had made such a dangerous progress, thinks the period arrived for him to attend to the means of pacifying the Levant. It becomes necessary to draw to a close the troubles of Greece; they are of a highly injurious influence on the commerce of Russia in the Levant, by paralyzing the industry of many provinces of the Russian empire. The emperor has undergone immense sacrifices, through his love of peace, and his desire of consolidating the ties by which he is bound to his allies. Through the able management of Lord Strangford, however, the Porte has been brought to consent to satisfy the just claims of Russia. Upon this the emperor has despatched the state counsellor, Mintziasky, to Constantinople. In not sending an ambassador to Czernowitz, as announced, he is actuated by considerations of the deepest importance. The Turks could not fail to consider the presence of an ambassador as a decisive triumph over the Greeks; and yet, should the struggle continue, what would be the result? In every case of success on the part of the Greeks, the Russian ambassador would certainly become an object of suspicion to the divan; he would be supposed to hold communication with its revolted subject, and his situation would be precisely that of Baron de Irogonoff, at the time of the criminal enterprize of the prince Ypsilanti. The protestations of this ambassador were disregarded, and he was obliged to quit Constantinople. Should the Turks be victorious, how could the Russian ambassador remain to witness the horrid excesses and cruelties in which that barbarous nation would of course indulge? His presence would sanction a calumnious interpretation of the sentiments of the emperor, and occasion an opinion that it was his intention to replace the Greeks under the yoke of barbarian despotism, and rank Mahometans with Christians.

On the other hand, it is expected that those powers, who have succeeded in repressing revolution and anarchy in the two peninsulas, should not find the cause of the Greeks strengthened by the accession of the revolutionists of the countries where order has been re-established. It is only through the prompt co-operation of the allies that it will be possible to prevent a still longer succession of evils, and stop the effusion of blood, already sufficiently shed in three campaigns. In all probability, a fourth cannot bring more efficient and decisive results. The porte, stimulated by the recollection of ancient achievements, obstinately refuses to be satisfied with less than absolute sovereignty; the Greeks, inured by three years of resistance and success, are intent on absolute independence. The solution of the problem must lie between the two extremes. The Russian cabinet proposes the following terms of pacification, as a just mean between exaggerated and opposing pretensions, and which will ensure to the Greeks the guarantees now necessary, to the Turks useful and positive advantages, in place of a sovereignty liable to disaffection and resistance:

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It is the belief of Russia, that the Greeks cannot reasonably carry their hopes any

In draining a marsh near Tugenwald, the prow of a ship in a state of petrefaction was found. The learned antiquary, Counsellor Ehrentrick, conceives it to be Phœnician.

The excavations at Pompeii continue with activity. Two statues of bronze have been recently discovered, which appear to have been equestrian figures, but the horses belonging to them have not yet been found. Four hundred Austrian soldiers are daily employed in clearing out the newly discovered street leading to Pausilippe.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives public notice to all whom it may concern, that on the 2nd day of February, 1822, by divers good deeds and assignments, and assurances in law, he become the owner and absolute proprietor, within the limits hereinafter mentioned, of all the patent rights granted by the United States to Mark Reeves and Richard Reeves, for making, using, or vending machines for cutting and heading nails, and for the several improvements made by them, or invented by them, as specified and explained in their several patents duly registered in the offices in the department of state for the United States, and bearing date on the days and years following, viz: 14th Nov. 1811, 5th Feb. 1812, 31st Oct. 1812, 16th April, 1813, and 28th September, 1813.

That he is also in like manner the owner and absolute proprietor of the patent right granted by the United States to Jesse Reed and to Briggs R. Reed, on the 18th August, 1810, and on the 14th August, 1811, duly registered in the aforesaid office, for improvements in the machinery for cutting and heading of nails.

Having learned that several persons are now using the machinery secured by these patents, and that others are preparing to make, sell and use the same without license, or purchase from him, in violation of his clear and indisputable right, and to his great prejudice. He therefore makes it known, to all who may be in any manner concerned, that his right under his deeds, and purchases, extends over all that portion of Pennsylvania and Virginia, situate west of the Allegheny mountain—to the whole of the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois—excepting only such grants or licenses as had been sold before the 2nd of February, 1822.

The undersigned therefore earnestly calls on all those who are now making, using, or vending machinery described and secured by any of the patents above mentioned, to desist from further interference with his just rights; and gives this timely warning to all who purpose making, using or vending machinery described and secured as aforesaid by said patents, that they will be prosecuted according to the laws of the United States, and in the courts of the United States, for every further violation of the rights acquired by him at an immense expense, and which he is willing for a reasonable compensation, to authorize in all proper situations throughout the western country.

He has placed all this business in the hands of his counsel, James Ross, Esq. of this city, with instructions to proceed in the same, after the first day of July next, if no arrangement is made in the mean time, with those embraced in this notice.

Christopher Cowan.

Pittsburgh, June 11, 1824.—tf 22.

MACHINERY.

THE subscriber is engaged in making all kinds of MACHINERY for the manufacture of WOOL,—such as

CARDING MACHINES,
Pickers, Billies, Jennies,
and Shearing Machines.

ON HAND,

Two Carding Machines

and PICKER with WHITEMORE'S CARDS, which will be sold low for cash, or on short credit.

A. W. Townsend.

Beaver Falls, Pa. July 16—7t.aw

PITTSBURGH.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1824.

COMMUNICATED FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the republicans of the county of Wayne, Ohio, friendly to the election of Andrew Jackson to the Presidency of the United States, convened at the court-house in the town of Wooster, on the 5th inst. agreeably to previous notice, to appoint delegates to meet in state convention at Columbus on the 14th inst. to form a general electoral ticket for the state; *Benjamin Jones* was called to the chair, and *Ezra Dean* appointed secretary.

Whereupon the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That three delegates be appointed to represent this county in the state convention, and that they pledge themselves individually to support such electors only, as will pledge themselves to support ANDREW JACKSON for President.

Resolved, That Wm. M'Fall, John Larwill, and Benjamin Jones, be appointed delegates to said convention, with full power to nominate such persons as they may think proper for an elector for this district and to perform such other duties as they may find necessary to insure the success of Andrew Jackson's election to the Presidency.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be furnished each of the delegates, signed by the chairman and secretary.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary and published in the Wooster Spectator and such other papers as are friendly to the election of Andrew Jackson.

BENJ. JONES, *Chairman*.

EZRA DEAN, *Secretary*.

A large and respectable assembly of the citizens of the county of Wayne, together with three independent volunteer companies, partook of a dinner on the 5th inst. in the grove west of the town of Wooster, prepared by Enos Ellis. Those who were friendly to the election of Gen. Andrew Jackson to the presidency were desirous that a public expression of the sentiments of the assembly should be made, on the subject of the next presidency, but this was, by the friends of the other candidates, declined, they knowing their own weakness, and disparity of numbers.

A BY-STANDER.

"CATCH A WEASEL ASLEEP."

"Thy spirit, independence, let me share,
Lord of the lion heart and eagle eye;
Thy steps I follow with my bosom bare,
Nor heed the storm that howls along the sky."

A number of our ship-carpenters who recently turned out for higher wages and a few sailmakers, hired a small sloop for the purpose of celebrating the fourth of July at the Capes of the Delaware. On reaching the place, however, they were unable to realize their anticipated enjoyment, and being full of gin and independence, they, after weighty deliberation, resolved upon cruising in pursuit of adventures. Their stores were ample, and having appointed a "*commodore*," they set sail with "buoyant hearts and spirits free as air."

After cruising for some time without success, the United States' schooner Weasel hove in view, and gave to the almost drooping spirits of their commodore the hope of accomplishing something worthy of himself. I shall not pretend to describe the soul-peircing flash that darted through the mist of the liquor from his half-bunged eye, when he first beheld his destined prey, wounding the bosom of the amorous waters that kissed the prow in sport and wantonness. Nor shall I describe the shout of joy which arose from the gallant crew, and rent the troubled air, when orders were given to 'bear down upon her,' and make her yield submissive to their power.

The order was promptly obeyed: up went the sails: each man to his post; and as the belligerent forces floated towards each other, there was

"A calm as still as death,
And the boldest held his breath
For a time."

But when within musket shot, the *commodore*, with a degree of promptness which distinguishes our American commanders, ordered the schooner to send her papers aboard immediately or dread impending ruin. Captain ZANTZINGER, who was at a loss to understand the nature of the demand, manifested, as the *commodore* thought, some reluctance in complying; when, in order to enforce obedience to this modest request, a musket was fired from the cabin window of the sloop. Capt. ZANTZINGER, unwilling that the *commodore* should have all the fun on his side, ordered a twelve pounder to be fired over them, and squared off to give a second broadside, if necessary; but on the clearing of the smoke, the pot-valor of our commodore evaporated, and he, with half his crew, were discovered on their knees, exclaiming, "as you are brave, be merciful."

The boat was then sent aboard, not with papers, but with orders to bring the *commodore*, with his crew, aboard the schooner, where they were examined, and Capt. ZANTZINGER having satisfied himself that they were true and loyal citizens of this commonwealth, in pursuit of pleasure, after detaining them four hours, permitted them to return to their sloop, on their promising that they would never attempt to catch a "weasel asleep again." *Aurora.*

GREAT FIRE AT BOSTON, MASS.

Boston, July 5.—It is our painful duty to record the occurrence of one of the most destructive fires which has been witnessed in our city for many years.

A few minutes before one o'clock, P. M. yesterday, a fire broke out in a carpenter's shop, standing back of the block of brick houses in Charles-street, near the intersection of Beacon-street. It is said to have caught by a spark from a burning chimney of a kitchen belonging to one of the houses on Charles-street. The weather was hot, there had been no rain for several days, and the wind was uncommonly high from the northwest. Within three hours from the time the fire was discovered, six brick houses on Charles-street, seven on Beacon-street, and two on Chesnut-street, beside stables, stores, and shops, were completely destroyed. We have not learnt who were the owners or occupants of the houses on Charles-street, except that making the corner of Beacon-street, which was owned by Mr. Elisha Penniman. Adjoining this on Beacon-street, was a grocery shop, which with most of its contents was destroyed.

The next house on Beacon-street was the property of Mr. John Bryant, of the firm of Bryant and Sturgis, a new and spacious edifice, just finished. The flames communicated from this to the adjoining houses with such almost inconceivable rapidity, as to prevent the entire removal of the furniture. One of them was occupied by William Minot, Esq. John Cotton, Esq. Stephen Bean, and Daniel Tuttle, owned each, one of the houses burned on Beacon-street.

From the excessive dryness of every thing that was combustible, and the freshness of the wind, which was almost a gale, it was at one time feared that the whole row of buildings on Beacon-street, from Charles-street to the statehouse, would not be saved. The flames blew from the front of the houses with such violence, and so intense was the heat, that it was impossible to stand in the street. Lanes were formed leading to the flats above the mill-dam, and others to Frog Pond,——which, in this case, at least, was not a useless reservoir. It is impossible, at this time, to ascertain the extent of the losses. In addition to the loss in buildings, much household furniture must have been burnt, broken and rendered useless. The common, during the afternoon, exhibited a scene of confusion, not easily described. Several acres were literally covered with the contents of the houses in Beacon-street, thrown out promiscuously. The decorations of drawing-rooms, the furniture of cellars, kitchens, and bed-chambers, wearing apparel, books, &c. &c. were all thrown together without regard to ownership, and it will not be a trifling task for each proprietor to select his own.

Some of the building in the Washington Gardens took fire from the burning flakes wafted thither by the wind.

A detachment of the Independent Cadets, under Col. T. C. Amory, volunteered their services, and marched from the armory about half past seven last evening, to protect the property on the common. The Mayor had previously ordered the constables to assist in the same service.

Courier.

From the New-York National Advocate, July 12.

LEGAL SWINDLNG.

The New-York bar, the strongest in point of numbers in the union, is probably stained with fewer crimes and excesses than any on the continent; though it is to be expected that bad men will creep into every profession. We have had lately some extensive acts of swindling practised upon the community by an emigrant limb of the law, now in Bridewell, and who represents himself to be from Philadelphia. His plans were extensive, profitable, and from their peculiar delicacy very difficult of detection.

He managed some time ago to become acquainted with a young woman, who had cause to lament the perfidious promises of a lover. The lawyer immediately addressed a note to the offender, threatening prosecution, ruin, infamy and exposure, if he did not call and settle the affair. The lover, alarmed at the consequences, called on the lawyer, and for 300 dollars he undertook to compromise the affair; which sum he received, and generously gave the unfortunate young woman 40 dollars, pocketing the rest for his trouble.

There is reason to believe that this legal swindler has been most extensive in his operations on this delicate point. He lately wrote a letter to a young man, requiring him to call at his office and settle a similar affair. The young man called, protested his innocence, and declared that he did not know the young lady. The lawyer adroitly painted the consequences of exposure; the implicit reliance placed upon the oath of the injured female; showed him an authority from the father of the unfortunate woman to prosecute him; and finally, obtained from him a sum of money, and actually forged a release from the pretended father, and let the young man go.

Some time afterwards he sent for him again, told him the father was dissatisfied, and had ordered him to be arrested; that he had carried the suit to Washington, but to prevent a public arrest, he proposed to the young man to place 200 dollars in the hands of the sheriff as security for his person. This was done, and the money put into the lawyer's pocket, instead of the sheriff's.

Innumerable small sums were obtained in a similar way by this arch intriguer, until a demand for an additional 200 dollars excited the suspicion of the young man, who complained to the police, and this limb of the law was arrested; and on examination, a most extensive scene of fraud and villany was developed. He will be tried probably at this term of the sessions.

It should be observed as a general rule, that all threatening and anonymous letters should be disregarded, and the writers if known punished, because if a man is guilty, there are no limits to his punishment through such a medium; he pays, and pays, *ad infinitum*, to purchase silence. If a man is innocent, it is his duty to disregard all threats. Public opinion is all-powerful; it protects no man that does wrong, but it will palliate the faults of him who resists such villanous attempts to make a profit of secrecy.

Foreign.

France. The only immediately interesting piece of intelligence, is the fact that General La Fayette would have taken passage on board the Bayard, but was not prepared. He will take passage in the first good conveyance for New York or Boston, on or about the first of July, with his son George Washington La Fayette.

[*N. Y. Paper.*

The London Courier of June 1 says, "The question of the recognition of South American Independence continues most anxiously to occupy public attention, particularly in the city. We can venture to state, that, previous to the close of present session of Parliament, a communication will be made on this question to the House of Commons."

From a London Paper of June 1.

Importance of the trade to South America.—"No event in the New World, since its first discovery, is so important as the prospect of its being speedily opened to European commerce, on principles of free trade and reciprocal advantages. To Great Britain, under any circumstances, this must be a highly desirable object; and although delicacy towards the European powers may delay the formal recognition of the independence of the new states of South America, yet both countries possess nearly, if not all, the advantages of that recognition, without some inconveniences which might attend it. According to an authentic statement of the extent of our trade with Spanish America, it appears that, in the years 1801, 2, and 3, we did not export goods to the value of a shilling to this vast continent; in the year 1821, our exports to South America were upwards of three millions sterling, and last year they amounted to the enormous sum of £5,802,435—of which the whole, with the exception of £153,666, was of British and Irish produce and manufacture.

A paragraph from Berlin, May 22, affirms, that information had been received there, that Lord Byron completed his manuscript of Don Juan before he left Corfu, and sent it to England. He had written to Gœthe, that he would pay him a visit at Weimar on his return from Greece.

Lisbon, May 15.—The King of Portugal has called upon his Ministers to present him a draught of regulations for making Lisbon a free port.

Russia.—By the last accounts of the Russian Navy, it appears their disposable force is as follows:—70 ships of the line, 18 frigates, 26 cutters, 7 brigs, 54 schooners, 20 galleys, 23 floating batteries, 121 gun boats, and 143 other small armed vessels; in all 464 sail; carrying 5000 guns, and manned with 33,000 sailors, 9000 marines, and 3000 artillery.

This is really a formidable force, considering how little is said or heard of the Russian Navy. We have no doubt that her officers and seamen are brave; yet how is it that Russia, with her SEVENTY ships of the line, cuts no figure in naval history?

India.—News from Bencoolen state "that the English ship Fame. Capt. Young, on board of which Sir Stanford Raffles had taken passage for England, took fire and burnt a few hours only after leaving this port—passengers and crew narrowly escaped with their lives. Sir S. R. was supposed to have lost about 30,000 pounds sterling in natural and other curiosities, collected during his residence in India.

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After so barefaced an avowal, we are afraid that the unfortunate Greeks are doomed, like the patriots of Naples, Spain and Portugal, to submit, for a long period yet to come, to the oppressive dominion of their former tyrants. We would fain hope that the Turks would in this instance continue to show their aversion to foreign intervention, and thus destroy the preponderance which would bear so heavy on the Greeks, should the holy alliance effect their object. The interposition of Great Britain would of itself be sufficient to save Greece from the dreadful fate which hangs over her. The ministers of George the 4th might probably be brought to interest themselves in a cause so magnanimous, from a desire to throw obstacles in the way of Alexander, who evidently has in view his own aggrandizement in the east by the proposed arrangement; or they may be convinced of the importance of Greece being independent from commercial considerations. The British cabinet have adopted this policy in reference to South America, where they find an extensive market for the surplus manufactures of the country; and it might be thought, that a similar inducement would lead them to protect the Greeks. We wish, from the bottom of our hearts, they would pursue this course.

After the publication of the subjoined manifesto, it is not probable that the sovereigns will hold a congress on the affairs of Greece, unless it be to give eclat to a measure on which they had already decided, for it is evident that Russia would not have gone the length she has done without the concurrence of the other confederates. As to South America, the bold stand taken by our own government, in conjunction with that of England, may be regarded as a guarantee of liberty in that quarter of the globe.

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It is calculated that, in accordance with examples drawn from the usages of Turkey herself, three principalities may be established in the continent of Greece: the first to be composed of Thessaly, Bœotia and Attica or Eastern Greece; the second, of the ancient Venetian border on the Adriatic, that portion excepted which belongs to Austria; of Epirus and Acarnania, or Western Greece; the third, of the Morea, to which might be added Candia or Southern Greece; the isles to be subjected to municipal regulations and governed nearly as they have been heretofore.

In 1465, the Turks, having conquered Wallachia, established therein princes acknowledging the divan as their head, with the privilege, however, of not receiving Ottoman troops. In 1536, Soliman I. after conquering Moldavia, granted it the same privileges. Latterly, these privileges were modified, extended, and placed under the safeguard of Russia. In 1774, Mustapha III. wished to erect the Morea into a principality; unfortunately he died the same year, and the design was abandoned. It will be objected, perhaps, that the porte has always been decidedly averse to foreign intervention in the last negotiations. The annals of anterior times, however, furnish examples of foreign intervention admitted by the divan. In 1774, the peace of Kainardgi, in 1799 and 1802 also, the intervention of Russia and Prussia was allowed.

It is the belief of Russia, that the Greeks cannot reasonably carry their hopes any farther. They would enjoy a perfect unrestrained freedom of trade, and have their own flag. The Greek Patriarch, who should continue to reside at Constantinople, would be, in a manner, a representative of the Grecian nation. The Turks should still garrison some fortresses, with a line drawn, however, beyond which they might not pass. They would be besides neither pacha nor governor, but each of the principalities would pay tribute proportioned to its wealth and extent. The regulations relative to the internal organization would form the object of a second negotiation between the contracting powers. The Porte would find a certain advantage in a negotiation. A fourth campaign will in all probability, be as little favorable to Turkey as the preceding; while the proposed arrangement will insure to her peace and tranquillity, and regular revenues from the tribute of the several principalities. Her repose has been ever disturbed by revolts among the pachas, who besides appropriated to their own use the treasure they wrested from the people. Of these revolts and insurrections of ambitious or rapacious pachas, the adoption of this measure would relieve her.

Mahomet II. allowed the isles to be simply tributary. This same mode of accommodation, induced between the Porte and Greece, would give the allied powers the advantage of securing the enfranchisement of Greece, without deviating from the principles that form the basis of their policy, and without apparantly wishing to favor prospects of absolute independence.

Russia, therefore, proposes, first, to approve of the suggestions expressed in this memorial; second, to agree that analagous instructions be addressed to the ambassadors and allied ministers at Constantinople; third, to leave to those ministers all necessary latitude; fourth, to agree that all parts of this plan for pacification, proposed by the alliance, be communicated by them successively; fifth, to inform the ministers, that in persuading the porte to adopt the principle of an intervention or mediation, they will conform to the views of the allies; sixth, that it is neccesary to impress upon the porte, that the erection of three principalities would diminish the collective strength of Greece, and that as the porte would have the nomination of the hospodars, princes, or other rulers, it would by that secure the interest of the most important families among the Greeks.

In draining a marsh near Tugenwald, the prow of a ship in a state of petrefaction was found. The learned antiquary, Counsellor Ehrentrick, conceives it to be Phœnician.

The excavations at Pompeii continue with activity. Two statues of bronze have been recently discovered, which appear to have been equestrian figures, but the horses belonging to them have not yet been found. Four hundred Austrian soldiers are daily employed in clearing out the newly discovered street leading to Pausilippe.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives public notice to all whom it may concern, that on the 2nd day of February, 1822, by divers good deeds and assignments, and assurances in law, he become the owner and absolute proprietor, within the limits hereinafter mentioned, of all the patent rights granted by the United States to Mark Reeves and Richard Reeves, for making, using, or vending machines for cutting and heading nails, and for the several improvements made by them, or invented by them, as specified and explained in their several patents duly registered in the offices in the department of state for the United States, and bearing date on the days and years following, viz: 14th Nov. 1811, 2d Feb. 1812, 31st Oct. 1812, 15th April, 1813, and 28th September, 1813.

That he is also in like manner the owner and absolute proprietor of the patent right granted by the United States to Jesse Reed and to Briggs R. Reed, on the 18th August, 1810, and on the 14th August, 1811, duly registered in the aforesaid office, for improvements in the machinery for cutting and heading of nails.

Having learned that several persons are now using the machinery secured by these patents, and that others are preparing to make, sell and use the same without license, or purchase from him, in violation of his clear and indisputable right, and to his great prejudice. He therefore makes it known, to all who may be in any manner concerned, that his right under his deeds and purchases, extends over all that portion of Pennsylvania and Virginia, situate west of the Alleghany mountain—to the whole of the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois—excepting only such grants or licenses as had been sold before the 2nd of February, 1822.

The undersigned therefore earnestly calls on all those who are now making, using, or vending machinery described and secured by any of the patents above mentioned, to desist from further interference with his just rights; and gives this timely warning to all who purpose making, using or vending machinery described and secured as aforesaid by said patents, that they will be prosecuted according to the laws of the United States, and in the courts of the United States, for every further violation of the rights acquired by him at an immense expense, and which he is willing for a reasonable compensation, to authorize in all proper situations throughout the western country.

He has placed all this business in the hands of his counsel, James Ross, Esq. of this city, with instructions to proceed in the same, after the first day of July next, if no arrangement is made in the mean time, with those embraced in this notice.

Christopher Cowan.

Pittsburgh, June 11, 1824.—tf sn.

MACHINERY.

THE subscriber is engaged in making all kinds of MACHINERY for the manufacture of WOOL,—such as

CARDING MACHINES,
Pickers, Billies, Jennies,
and Shearing Machines.

ON HAND,

Two Carding Machines

and PICKER with WHITEMORE'S CARDS, which will be sold low for cash, or on short credit.

A. W. Townsend.

Beaver Falls, Pa. July 16—71-4w

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1824.

The Washington City Republican has been discontinued, or, rather, its establishment has been transferred to Mr. Force, editor of the National Journal, who intends to issue the latter paper daily.

The Secretary of State has withdrawn from the National Intelligencer, the patronage of his department, and given the publication of governmental documents to the editor of the National Journal, who issues them in a separate weekly sheet which he entitles the National Government Journal. The reason assigned is, that the editors of the Intelligencer have not published some important documents entire, but garbled them in such a way as to suit the views of the coarse party, now considered hostile to the administration.

Commerce among the States.—The Steam Boat question, as it is called in New-York, appears to be still unsettled, at least not to have been settled satisfactorily to the New-Yorkers. The decision of the Chancellor, that the exclusive privilege given by the static law to the North River Company, could not prevent the navigation of the Hudson by vessels which touch at other states, has opened the way to an extensive evasion of the law. A Steam Boat, not owned by the North River Company, now takes in a full complement of passengers at the city of New-York, proceeds across the river, *touches* at New-Jersey, there takes up a passenger or piece of lading, to legalize the trip, and proceeds to Albany without fear of molestation.

A great fuss is made in the Statesman about a toast given to Gen. Jackson, at the Volunteer Celebration, on the 5th—or rather, about the cheers and music that accompanied that toast. These, it is asserted, were not correctly numbered and named in the printed account. An important matter, truly! The toasts, as printed, were communicated to us in the hand writing of the secretary of the committee of arrangement, the only caucus man, we believe, on the committee.

On Monday evening, the 5th instant, Messrs. John B. Murray & Son, of the city of New-York, entrusted to their Clerk, Lamberton Cooper, $2400, to be deposited in bank. The clerk, thinking the opportunity a good one to set up for himself, departed for the West. On Sunday last he arrived in Wheeling, with a fine horse and gig which he had purchased, and was about to continue his trip, when he was tapped on the shoulder by Mr. Joseph L. Hays, an enterprising police officer, of New-York, who had set out in pursuit, 3 days after his departure. Mr. Hays persuaded him to return, and took a seat in his gig as far as this city. On the way hither, however, Cooper overset the gig twice, and became so unruly that Mr. Hays, on his arrival here, took him before the Mayor, who, upon examination committed him to prison. All the money was found upon him, or accounted for, but one note of $1000, of the Mechanics' Bank of New-York, supposed to be No. 180, dated 12th Feb. 1824, with the name of "——Elwyn" endorsed on the back. This note is believed to be now in Pittsburgh, and Mr. Hays has offered a reward of $50 for its delivery to him at the Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Stage-Office.

The editor of the Wilmington Watchman states, that public spirit is nearly defunct in that place, and seems to doubt whether there is enough of it left to bury what is departed. This is the place that lately resolved to give its commercial custom to New-York, in order to punish Philadelphia for remarks made in one of its newspapers.

Maryland Cotton.—The Baltimore American informs us, that the manufacture of indigo blue calicoes, of various patterns, has been commenced at the Warren Factory, near that city, and that the samples exhibited have met the decided approbation of dealers and judges.

THE INDIANS.—The deputations of Indians, under Major Talliaferro, noticed in our last, had arrived in Washington City. The St. Louis Enquirer of the 28th ult. received yesterday, in noticing the passage of these Indians through that place, says—"The Yanctons left the deputation at Prairie Dubois in consequence of the unsettled state of their relations with other tribes—nearly 300 of the Sacks and Foxes had gone to war against the Sioux. Information had reached St. Peters that the half breeds of the Red River (Selkirk's) settlement had sent one of the Kenistenoes as a runner with Tobacco to the Algonquins and all the tribes of the Chippeways of the Upper Mississippi, inviting them to join in a war against the Yanctons—who had killed several persons at and near the settlement. Two children of the last family murdered by the war party of the Yanctons are now at Lake Traverse in the care of the Columbia Fur Company. The half breeds of the Red River, we are told will be, or are promised to be supplied with ordnance and ammunition by the Hudson's Bay Company and will bring the war into our Territory. The source from which our information is derived leaves us no room to doubt the truth of these reports."

William Wheatcroft, of Cincinnati, one of a company who attended a show of wild beasts, while at St. Louis, on the 27th ult. passing too near the cage, was suddenly seized by the head and arm by the Lion, and received from it a wound of which he died.

The Franklin Gazette says, "It is reported that the President of the United States intends to appoint William Wirt, Esq. who is the present attorney general, to act as the Secretary of the Treasury during the illness of Mr. Crawford, or while he is unable to fulfil the duties of the office."

Earthquake.—A smart shock of an earthquake was felt at this place on Thursday last; it occurred a few minutes before 12 o'clock, and continued an unusual length of time. *Wheeling Gaz. July 17.*

Crackers.—On Thursday morning the Mayor fined, to the extent of the law, twenty persons for having sold Crackers, in the city of Philadelphia.—Six boys have also been fined for having maliciously set off crackers within the last three days. *Press.*

Eclipse again.—A letter has been received in Washington city from New-York, stating that the New-Yorkers have offered to run Eclipse against any horse the Virginians think proper to propose, for a purse of 10,000 dollars.

Jamaica.—A passenger in the schooner Defiance, who left Falmouth, Jamaica, on the 30th ult. informs that there was a rising of the Negroes on the 17th, 18th and 19th, at St. Marys, and several other places, and that they had committed many depredations, the particulars of which had not transpired. Considerable alarm existed, and Martial Law had been proclaimed. *N. Y. paper.*

Tuscumbia, (Ala.) June 13.—Colonel Murfrey was waylaid and shot near Sugarville, the day before we passed through that place. Colonel Murfrey was at the head of the Pinkney party and was a candidate for elector of president, and would no doubt have been elected the next governor of this state. His recovery is possible, but not probable. The murderer was a private enemy of colonel Murfrey, and is in custody.

New York, July 9.—We regret to learn that the brig Spark, which arrived here on Wednesday, had two officers and four men on her passage from Havana. One of the officers was Hunt. James Clinton, a son of the Hon. De Witt Clinton. We understand that the two officers and four seamen who died on board, were the only persons that went ashore from the vessel while the Spark lay there; and that none of the officers or crew of the Spark are unwell. The fact that all who went ashore at Havana have died of fever, is a proof of the dreadful malignity of the atmosphere of that place.

Lancaster, Pa. July 9.—On Tuesday evening last, a heavy gust of wind, accompanied with rain, appeared to pass a short distance north of this city. We have since heard that a tornado or whirlwind crossed a farm near Hinkley's bridge, and completely overthrew every thing that came in its way. It reached Mr. Porter's, near Sunderburgh, and did some considerable damage. Houses and barns were unroofed, and fences put down promiscuously. The following are the particulars, as far as they have reached us—Jacob Bakers's barns were unroofed. John Landis, (Limestone) house partly unroofed, and wagon shed destroyed. Benjamin Witmer's house unroofed. James Porter, a barn and tenant house unroofed—from the latter a feather bed was carried a considerable distance and lodged on a tree.

Deaths by Lightning.—On the 29th ult. Miss Julia Ann Moss, an amiable young lady in the bloom of life, was instantly killed by lightning, at her father's house, in the neighborhood of Upperville, Loudon county, Virginia. A young man, son of the Rev. Mr. Mines, of Old Fields, Virginia, was instantly killed by lightning, while standing at the fire place, in the house of Mr. Dodson, at Old Fields.—He was a gentleman of education and talents, and had been admitted to practice at the bar both in New York and Virginia. A lad, named Robert Sullivan, was lately killed by lightning, while crossing a bridge near Fredericksburgh, Virginia. Mr. Wells, a respectable citizen of Goshen, N.Y. who has left a wife and several children, was lately killed, while he was preparing coopering stuff, under a poplar tree, only a few rods from the house, by a flash of lightning, which struck the tree, when there was no rain, and while the sun was shining. It was supposed the instrument with which he was working attracted the lightning towards him.—A Miss Dull, who was spinning at widow Pennepacker's in Chester county, Pa. was instantaneously killed by lightning. It first struck a poplar tree near the house, which it descended to the second story of the house, and entered a window near which the deceased was sitting.—Several other persons were in the room at the time, who were not injured. "This is the third time this house has been struck by lightning."—The Presbyterian church at Morristown, N. J. was struck with lightning on Thursday, the 24th ult. and considerably injured. The church was on fire, but by the timely collection of the people, the fire was soon extinguished, and the house preserved. The damages sustained in the body of the building were trifling—but to repair the steeple, will probably be an expense of from 200 to 300 dollars. This, says the account, is another loud warning to others who are as negligent as we have been, to have proper conductors of the electric fluid carefully affixed to every valuable building.

Public Disaster.—The Lock, at the entrance of the Erie Canal into the Hudson, at the head of the Albany basin, caved in yesterday morning, to such an extent, that a long time will be necessary to repair it, so that boats may again pass through as heretofore. There is a deep fissure in the earth, of from fifteen to thirty feet in length, on each side of the lock; and between these fissures and the sides of the lock, the earth has sunk considerably, and by its pressure on the stone work, has materially disjointed each side of the lock. At the upper gate, on the west end of the lock, the whole body of the stone work has sunk some inches, separating the wall on each side by a wide fissure or crack. The basin, and the canal above, yesterday morning, exhibited a melancholy spectacle. The water had almost entirely run out, leaving the bottom nearly bare; and I counted twenty-five boats, many of them loaded, grounded in the basin, and in the canal between the two first bridges. All was bustle and business, to repair the damage. The first thing is, to make a temporary dam across the foot of the basin, the work of which was commenced about nine o'clock yesterday morning. For several months to come, the boats will get no further than the canal basin; consequently their cargoes must be there unloaded, and there they must receive their return cargoes: this will give great and increased employment to our honest cartmen. A considerable number of laborers will derive employment in rebuilding the lock; for we believe it will have to be almost entirely rebuilt.—*Albany Dem.*

Highway Robbery, in Orange county, N.Y.—The Rev. Thomas Hamilton of this town, was robbed on Friday night the 25th ult. of one hundred guineas and a silver watch. The Rev. gentleman informs us that he had been to Newburgh, and on his return called at his cousin's, Mr. Wm. Elliott (who lives within a mile or two of his own residence,) where he remained till sometime past 9 o'clock—he had not proceeded far, when coming into a narrow place where the trees completely overshadow the road, his horse was stopped and himself instantly dragged to the ground and his pockets rifled—he says he cried murder and robbery, when one of the villains placed a musket to his breast and swore he would put a ball through his heart if he again opened his mouth; after robbing him of his money and watch, they permitted him quietly to pursue his course, but threatened to take his life if he attempted to follow them.

Pigeons.—The flights of pigeons that have lately passed over Montreal, have been innumerable.—They have been killed in great numbers from the roofs of the houses in the St. Lawrence Suburbs, and even struck down by cudgels in the streets. They seem to be young birds.

Canadian Dogs.—A gentleman travelling in a French settlement east of Montreal, was very much annoyed by the ferocity of the dogs. In several instances, says the Canadian Times, "they seized his horse in such a manner that he was obliged to make use of considerable force to disengage him. In most families it was observed that three dogs were kept, and generally of the largest size. The ferocity of these animals, the abovementioned gentleman tells us is general; and he scarcely passed a house at which he was not very nearly driven into the ditch by attacks from these canine freebooters."

Mr. Solomon Southwick, editor of the Albany National Democrat, recommends the construction of a tunnel under the Hudson, at Albany, similar to the one now constructing under the Thames at London.

Petrifaction.—A horse and cavalier petrified have been recently discovered in the Forest of Fontainbleau, France.

The Lycoming Gazette mentions that two persons of color were crossing the river about a mile above Williamsport, on the 4th instant, in two canoes which, coming in contact, both were upset, and seven persons were drowned.

Three free men of color were lately tried at Richmond and found guilty of misdemeanors, and ordered by the court to be *sold as slaves*, and transported beyond the limits of the U. States.

The Congress of Mexico has issued a decree declaring that Don Augustin de Iturbide shall be declared a traitor from the moment he may appear in any part of the Mexican Republic. All persons favoring his return, are also to be declared traitors.

Literary.—It is stated in the Charleston Mercury, that the Hon. Judge James has prepared for publication a *Life of General Sumpter*, with additional Anecdotes of *Marion*. The work is enriched with Original Documents and Illustrations, with an interesting and concise History of Carolina, from its settlement to the American Revolution. It is dedicated by the author to General Jackson.

Lord Byron's Memoirs.—The Editors of the John Bull, say that they have been informed, there are two or three copies in existence of the memoirs of Lord Byron, one of which is actually in the possession of a noble lady, the wife of one of the English Ambassadors abroad.

"*Single Combat.*"—The Georgetown Metropolitan, gives an account of a battle between a frog and a spider, which lasted twenty minutes, in which the spider was victorious. After the frog was killed, the spider dragged the body up a precipice of five inches, and feasted on the booty.

Another fatal Steam-Boat Accident has occurred. The boiler of one of the Powles-hook steam ferry boats, while lying yesterday, about half past one o'clock, at the Jersey dock, suddenly burst, with great violence. Miss Charlotte Nelson, an adopted daughter of Mr. P. V. Ledyard, of this city, who was sitting in the little room on deck, which is only divided by a thin partition from the boiler, was instantly killed. Mr. West, the pilot of the boat, who was standing on the wharf close by, was badly scalded, as was a colored man, one of the hands on board; they are both, however, doing well. The engine is on the low pressure principle, and the boiler of copper. There were several other persons on board who, not being in the direction of the explosion, escaped unhurt. The probable cause of the accident was the neglect to keep the boiler sufficiently filled with water. *N. Y. Amer.*

Recognising an old acquaintance.—Two pedestrian travellers very harmoniously passed thro' Pennsylvania, arrived together at Philadelphia, and while dining at a tavern drinking, one of them suddenly darted his hand into the breeches pocket of the other, snatched his watch and money, and ran off. The fleetest traveller, unable to overtake his roguish companion, left Philadelphia for this city, and enjoying the fourth of July in a manner rather riotous, he was taken up and put into Bridewell; when, lo and behold, among a hundred fellow prisoners, he recognized the thief, his companion through Pennsylvania, who had been also imprisoned for similar disorders. He gave the alarm, and upon searching his watch was found; and thus, by being imprisoned himself, he recovered the most valuable part of his stolen property. *N.Y. Adv.*

TOASTS.

Acrostic in Prose.—At a select party convened near Norfolk to celebrate the Anniversary of Independence, the following toast was given by one of the company:

"The next President of the U. States—May he be as just as Aristides, independent as Diogenes, invulnerable as Achilles, crafty as Mercury, and wise as Solomon." *Norfolk Herald.*

By Mr. Wm. Ogden Niles, of Baltimore.

KING CAPEUS!—"Ye Gods! it doth amaze me, that
A *thing* of such a feeble temper
Should *strive* to get the start of this majestic world,
And bear the palm alone."

At Boston.

American Freedom.—A Bow in the firmament, assuring the world that the earth shall no more be covered with Slavery, and overwhelmed with Despotism.

Public Opinion.—More mighty than the lever of Archimedes: it supports him by whom it is wielded, and when wielded, can move a *world*.

By Mr. C. Sprague, at Boston. *The memory of Byron.*—O'er the *heart* of *Childe Harold* Greek maidens shall weep!
In his own native island his *body* shall sleep,
With the bones of the bravest and best:
But his *song* shall go down to the latest of time,
Fame tell how he rose for earth's loveliest clime,
And Mercy shall blot out the rest.

A very great deal is said about General Jackson's being a mere "military chieftain:" but any one who will peruse his official despatches, while at New-Orleans, and in the command of the southern military district, will award to him the merit of a chaste, concise and most nervous writer.—His letters to Mr. Monroe too, would do credit to any man, as well for the style as the sentiments. As for his superabundance of *energy*, it has never been shewn that he exhibited more than was exactly enough for the service of his country.—Had he been at Washington city in 1814, the American Capitol would not have been spoiled, and the glory of the Nation tarnished, as was the case, for want of energy on that occasion. *Harrisb. Chron.*

From the New-York Evening Post, July 14.

Russian Document.—In giving the document relative to Greece, which we published on Monday from the Paris Constitutionnel, of the 31st May, our translator omitted the following letter inclosing it, which the Paris editor received from his correspondent at Brunen. [The Post expresses a hope that the document may prove a forgery; but adds, on the supposition that it is genuine, "our apprehensions, however, as to its fatal bearing on the cause of Greece, are considerably abated by what is stated relative to the course which Austria and England are said to have resolved on pursuing."]

Translated from the Paris Constitutionnel, May 21.

(Private Correspondence.)

"*Brunen, May 15.*—You have already often entertained your readers with the rumours of proposed arrangements between Turkey and Greece, brought about by Russia. Your information was indeed exact enough but to give you a better chance of appreciating the proposals of Russia, I send you the text of one of her diplomatic notes; an *official* extract from the memorial of the cabinet of St. Petersburg, on the pacification of Greece, sent abroad during the present year, 1824. I shall send you also, as soon as possible, the answers to this note, of the Courts of Austria and England, who as you may readily believe, are by no means willing to admit the utility or necessity for any other power than Russia to found new and separate principalities; which course also would prevent Greece from ever becoming strong enough to stand by her own resources without requiring the protection of Russia, and from forming, with her detached provinces, one combined and independent nation, thus realizing the ancient designs of Russia on the East."

Married,

On Thursday, the 22d inst. by the Rev. Joseph Stockton, Mr. *Peter A. Basham*, to Miss *Elizabeth Powers*, daughter of Mr. Benjamin Powers, of Pine township.

☞ Those Gentlemen who have subscribed, and others desirous of subscribing to the Public Dinner about to be given to the Hon. HENRY BALDWIN, are requested to meet at Crosson's Hotel, this evening, at half past seven o'clock, that suitable arrangements may be adopted. July 23.

Military.

THE Young Men of the City of Pittsburgh, favorable to the formation of a VOLUNTEER COMPANY, are respectfully invited to meet at the house of John Bentier, on Saturday evening the 31st instant, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Pittsburgh, July 23. MANY.

Dissolution.

THE Co-Partnership of THOMPSON & TORODE, *Merchant Tailors*, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those having claims on said firm to present them, and those indebted to make payment, to John Torode, who has the settlement of the concern.

John Thompson,
John Torode.

Pittsburgh, July 19, 1824.

N. B.—JOHN TORODE will continue the busin ss, and solicits a share of public patronage.

☞ A lad of 14, of good moral habits, will be taken as an Apprentice. July 23—3t.

TO CREDITORS.

TAKE NOTICE, That we have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that said Judges have appointed *Monday, the 16th day of August* next, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, for the hearing of us and our Creditors, at which time and place they may attend, to show cause, if any they have, why we should not be discharged

Joseph Brown,
Of Pitt township, Laborer.
Christopher Bowen,
Millwright, Pitt township.

July 23—3t.w.s.

Good News for the West!!!

$10,000.

NO. 3731, in the 24 Class of the University Lottery of Maryland, which came up on the 13th inst. the splendid Prize of $10,000, was sold at *Tanner's Lucky Office*, to Messrs. Daly & Clark, of Columbia, Tennessee, and *Tanner* has already forwarded a check for the amount, and would be happy to have an opportunity of being as prompt with more of his western friends

July 23, 1824—3t.

DOCTOR SOMERBY,

DENTIST,

WILL attend to the duties of his profession for a short time, at the Pittsburgh Hotel. Ladies requesting his services, will be attended at their dwellings.

July 23—tf.

A. & J. BROWN,

AT THEIR

Wholesale & Retail Store,

Are now opening a splendid assortment of

Summer and Fall Staple and Fancy

GOODS,

And as one of the partners is now residing in Philadelphia, we shall receive WEEKLY

a Supply of Merchandise,

suited to the seasons, all of which, we promise our friends and the public generally, shall be offered at as moderate terms as any in this city.

July 23—3t.

Painted Muslins, Chintzes, &c.

M'CLURG & KING

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

10 cases painted Muslins, Chintzes.

Two blue and other Calicoes & Ginghams.

ALSO,

Eight Cases Leghorns,

CONSISTING OF

Ladies' Yellow and Black FLATS, with and without Extra Crowns; Ladies' Bolivar, Men's and Misses' HATS; together with

A large and general assortment of

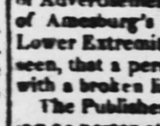
STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching season, which they are determined to dispose of on the most accommodating terms,

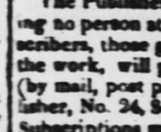
Wholesale and Retail.

July 23—6t.

COTTON, &c.



SIXTY BALES
Alabama & Tennessee
COTTON.



20 hhds. and 30 bbls.
PRIME NEW-ORLEANS
SUGAR.
10 bbls. *MOLASSES.*
15 do. *CAMWOOD.*
10 boxes Spermaceti *CANDLES,*
3 tons *LOGWOOD.*
200 bags *SHOT*, assorted Nos.

FOR SALE BY

Allen & Grant.

July 13—tf.

The Subscribers

Wish to employ about 50 Wood Choppers,

AT the Greenville Furnace, about 12 miles from Geneva, to whom generous wages will be given. For further particulars apply to Mr. George Sutton, Pittsburgh, or to

J. Græff & Co.
Greenville Furnace.

July 23, 1824—3t.os.

No. 27. Medical Recorder,

CONDUCTED BY

SAMUEL COLHOUN, M. D.

NUMBER 27 of the above Journal is just published, and for sale at the Publication Office, No. 24, South Eighth Street, Philadelphia.

The present number contains an unusual quantity of interesting matter: the Essay on the *Epidemic Fevers* of the United States, which obtained a premium of $100, is said to be valuable, and adds much additional information on that disease.

The attention of the Profession is particularly directed to notice the Certificates under the head of Advertisements, in relation to the importance of Amesbury's Apparatus for Fractures of the Lower Extremities. By the certificates it will be seen, that a person can move about on crutches, with a broken limb, with ease and safety.

The Publisher of the Medical Recorder, having no person at present employed to obtain subscribers, those gentlemen who may wish to have the work, will please to make their wish known (by mail, post paid) to James Webster, the publisher, No. 24, South Eighth Street, Philadelphia. Subscriptions must commence with No. 25, for January last, or next January, which will be No. 29

The publisher thinks it proper to state, that he has had great opposition to contend against, to maintain the independence of the Journal, and keep it open to science and truth—For this desirable object, he has been obliged to make several changes in the editorial department—The those changes have been an advantage to the work, is clearly evinced by the rapid increase of subscribers, upwards of two hundred and fifty having been added since the last change.

July 23—3t.p.m.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between *Andrew Nicholson & James Longbridge*, Boot and Shoe makers, was, on the 10th instant, dissolved—said partnership having been entered into under a verbal agreement, and for an indefinite time.

A. Nicholson.

THOSE indebted to the late firm of *Nicholson & Longbridge*, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the firm will please to present them for settlement, to either of the firm, at the shop in Wood-street, near Fourth-street.

July 16, 1824—3t.

To Rent, in Allegheny-town,

A HOUSE, containing two Parlors, two Bedrooms, a Garret, and a Kitchen, with Stable, Garden, &c. &c. The premises, which are in perfect order, and afford convenient accommodations for a family, can now be had for the small rent of 30 dollars until the 1st day of April, 1825. For further particulars, inquire of *Robert Grierson*, corner of the Diamond, in Market street, Pittsburgh.

July 23—3t*

ELECTION.

THE enrolled inhabitants residing within the bounds of the *2d Battalion 87th Regiment Pennsylvania Militia*, are hereby notified to meet at George Beale's, in the Diamond, on *Saturday, the 31st of July inst.* then and there, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 6 P. M. of said day, to elect a MAJOR for said Battalion, in the room of *John Willock*, resigned.

By order of Col. Arthurs.

S. Jones, Adj't.

Pittsburgh, July 23—2t.

Arkansas General Land Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened an Office at Little Rock, the seat of government for the Territory of Arkansas, for the purpose of paying Taxes on Military Bounty Lands, owned by non-residents, attending to the Recording of Conveyances, and Redeeming Lands sold for Taxes. All kinds of Land Agency transacted with promptness and despatch.

Thomas W. Newton.

Reference—W. Eichbaum, Esq. Pittsburgh.

Little Rock, A. T. } July 23—3t.w.s.
June 21, 1824. }

Notice to our Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That we have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that the said Court have appointed the *third Monday of August next*, for the hearing of us and our Creditors, at the Court-House in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, and show cause, if any you have, why we should not be severally discharged.

James Cramer,
Blacksmith, Pittsburgh.
James Todd,
Pittsburgh. Carpenter.
George Black,
Farmer. Pitt township.
Frederick Humbert,
Tanner, St. Clair.

Allegheny County, } 3t$1°1½qow.
July 23, 1824. }

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Mercer county, for the benefit of the acts made for the relief Insolvent Debtors, and that the *third Monday of August next* has been appointed for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Court-House in Mercer, when and where you may attend, if you think proper.

Wm. Cochran,
Farmer.

Wolf Creek, Mercer Co. July 23, 1824—1°

To our Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That we, whose names are undersigned, have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the acts of the General Assembly made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and that the said Judges have appointed the *third Monday of August next*, for the hearing of us and our Creditors, at the Court-House in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why we should not be discharged.

John Æton,
City of Pittsburgh, Shoemaker.
Hewlett Lott,
Sugar Grove, Warren county, Laborer.
Philip Cypher,
Wilkins township, Laborer.

July 23—3t.ns.

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the acts of Assembly made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and that the said Court have appointed *the fourteenth day of August* next, at the Court-House in the city of Pittsburgh, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at which time and place you may attend, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

John Reno,
Of Loudonville, Ohio, formerly of Pittsburgh, Merchant.

Allegheny county Gaol, } 3w
July 23, 1824. }

JAMES R. LAMBDIN,

(Pupil of T. Sully,)

PORTRAIT PAINTER,

OPPOSITE THE THEATRE,

Third-Street.

Pittsburgh, July 16—3t

CASH FOR RAGS.

From Three to Four Cents per lb.

ACCORDING to quality, will be given, in cash, for *RAGS*, by

J. Patterson & Co.
Corner of Wood and Third Streets.

Pittsburgh, July 2, 1824.—3mo.

TO PRINTERS.

ON HAND, FOR SALE,

A new Super-Royal, one pull, Lever

PRINTING PRESS.

IT will be sold cheap. Apply to the subscriber, Printing Press Maker, Pittsburgh.

Charles Artzt.

July 2—tf.

Allegheny Bridge.

THE President and Managers of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny River, opposite Pittsburgh, have this day declared a dividend of *three per centum*, for the last six months. The same will be paid to the stock holders or their legal representatives, on or after the 19th inst.

Alex. Johnston, Jr.
Treasurer.

July 1, 1824.—[J.16 2t]

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1824.

The Washington City Republican has been discontinued, or, rather, its establishment has been transferred to Mr. Force, editor of the National Journal, who intends to issue the latter paper daily.

The Secretary of State has withdrawn from the National Intelligencer, the patronage of his department, and given the publication of governmental documents to the editor of the National Journal, who issues them in a separate weekly sheet which he entitles the National Government Journal. The reason assigned is, that the editors of the Intelligencer have not published some important documents entire, but garbled them in such a way as to suit the views of the caucus party, now considered hostile to the administration.

Commerce among the States.—The Steam Boat question, as it is called in New-York, appears to be still unsettled, at least not to have been settled satisfactorily to the New-Yorkers. The decision of the Chancellor, that the exclusive privilege given by the state law to the North River Company, could not prevent the navigation of the Hudson by vessels which touch at other states, has opened the way to an entire evasion of the law. A Steam Boat, not owned by the North River Company, now takes in a full complement of passengers at the city of New-York, proceeds across the river, *touches* at New-Jersey, there takes up a passenger or piece of lading, to legalize the trip, and proceeds to Albany without fear of molestation.

A great fuss is made in the Statesman about a toast given to Gen. Jackson, at the Volunteer Celebration, on the 5th—or rather, about the cheers and music that accompanied that toast. These, it is asserted, were not correctly numbered and named in the printed account. An important matter, truly! The toasts, as printed, were communicated to us in the hand writing of the secretary of the committee of arrangement, the only caucus man, we believe, on the committee.

On Monday evening, the 5th instant, Messrs. John B. Murray & Son, of the city of New-York, entrusted to their Clerk, Lamberton Cooper, $2400, to be deposited in bank. The clerk, thinking the opportunity a good one to set up for himself, departed for the West. On Sunday last he arrived in Wheeling, with a fine horse and gig which he had purchased, and was about to continue his trip, when he was tapped on the shoulder by Mr. Joseph L. Hays, an enterprising police officer, of New-York, who had set out in pursuit, 8 days after his departure. Mr. Hays persuaded him to return, and took a seat in his gig as far as this city. On the way hither, however, Cooper overset the gig twice, and became so unruly that Mr. Hays, on his arrival here, took him before the Mayor, who, upon examination committed him to prison. All the money was found upon him, or accounted for, but one note of $1000, of the Mechanics' Bank of New-York, supposed to be No. 150, dated 12th Feb. 1824, with the name of "——Elwyn" endorsed on the back. This note is believed to be now in Pittsburgh, and Mr. Hays has offered a reward of $50 for its delivery to him at the Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Stage-Office.

The editor of the Wilmington Watchman states, that public spirit is nearly defunct in that place, and seems to doubt whether there is enough of it left to bury what is departed. This is the place that lately *resolved* to give its commercial custom to New-York, in order to punish Philadelphia for remarks made in one of its newspapers.

Maryland Cañes.—The Baltimore American informs us, that the manufacture of indigo blue calicoes, of various patterns, has been commenced at the Warren Factory, near that city, and that the samples exhibited have met the decided approbation of dealers and judges.

THE INDIANS.—The deputations of Indians, under Major Taliaferro, noticed in our last, had arrived in Washington City. The St. Louis Enquirer of the 28th ult. received yesterday, in noticing the passage of these Indians through that place, says—"The Yanctons left the deputation at Prairie Dubien in consequence of the unsettled state of their relations with other tribes—nearly 300 of the Socks and Foxes had gone to war against the Sioux. Information had reached St. Peters that the half breeds of the Red River (Selkirk's) settlement had sent one of the Keristenoes as a runner with Tobacco to the Algonquins and all the tribes of the Chippeways of the Upper Mississippi, inviting them to join in a war against the Yanctons—who had killed several persons at and near the settlement. Two children of the last family murdered by the war party of the Yanctons are now at Lake Traverse in the care of the Columbia Fur Company. The half breeds of the Red River, we are told will be, or are promised to be supplied with ordnance and ammunition by the Hudson's Bay Company and will bring the war into our Territory. The source from which our information is derived leaves us no room to doubt the truth of these reports."

William Wheatcroft, of Cincinnati, one of a company who attended a show of wild beasts, while at St. Louis, on the 27th ult. passing too near the cage, was suddenly seized by the hand and arm by the Lion, and received from it a wound of which he died.

The Franklin Gazette says, "It is reported that the President of the United States intends to appoint William Wirt, Esq. who is the present attorney general, to act as the Secretary of the Treasury during the illness of *Mr. Crawford*, or while he is unable to fulfil the duties of the office."

Earthquake.—A smart shock of an earthquake was felt at this place on Thursday last; it occurred a few minutes before 12 o'clock, and continued an unusual length of time. *Wheeling Gaz. July 17.*

Crackers.—On Thursday morning the Mayor fined, to the extent of the law, twenty persons for having sold Crackers, in the city of Philadelphia.—Six boys have also been fined for having maliciously set off crackers within the last three days. *Press.*

Eclipse again.—A letter has been received in Washington city from New-York, stating that the New-Yorkers have offered to run Eclipse against any horse the Virginians think proper to propose, for a purse of 10,000 dollars.

Jamaica.—A passenger in the schooner Defiance, who left Falmouth, Jamaica, on the 30th ult. informs that there was a rising of the Negroes on the 17th, 18th and 19th, at St. Marys, and several other places, and that they had committed many depredations, the particulars of which had not transpired. Considerable alarm existed, and Martial Law had been proclaimed. *N. Y. paper.*

Tuscumbia, (Ala.) June 13.—Colonel Murfrey was waylaid and shot near Sugarville, the day before we passed through that place. Colonel Murfrey was at the head of the Pickens party and was a candidate for elector of president, and would no doubt have been elected the next governor of this state. His recovery is possible, but not probable. The murderer was a private enemy of colonel Murfrey, and is in custody.

New York, July 9.—We regret to learn that the brig Spark, which arrived here on Wednesday had two officers and four men on her passage from Havana. One of the officers was lieut. James Clinton, son of the Hon. De Witt Clinton. We understand that the two officers and four seamen who died, were the only persons that went ashore at Havana while the Spark lay there; and that none of the officers or crew of the Spark are unwell. The fact that all who went ashore at Havana have died within a few days, is a proof of the dreadful malignity of the atmosphere of that place.

Lancaster, Pa. July 9.—On Tuesday evening last, a very heavy gust of wind, accompanied with rain, appeared to pass a short distance north of this city. We have since heard that a tornado or whirlwind uprooted a barn near Binkley's bridge, and continued to overthrow every thing that came in its way until it reached Mr. Porter's, near Sondersburgh, where it done considerable damage. Houses and barns were unroofed, and fences and trees prostrated. The following are the particulars, so far as they have reached us:—Jacob Rohrer's barns unroofed. John Landis, (Limestone) house partly unroofed, and wagon shed destroyed. Benjamin Witmer's house unroofed. James Porter, a barn and tenant house unroofed—from the latter a feather bed was carried a considerable distance and lodged on a tree.

Deaths by Lightning.—On the 28th ult. Miss Julia Ann Moss, an amiable young lady in the bloom of life, was instantly killed by lightning, at her father's house, in the neighborhood of Upperville, Loudon county, Virginia. A young man, son of the Rev. Mr. Mines, of Old Fields, Virginia, was instantly killed by lightning, while standing at the fire place, in the house of Mr. Dodson, at Old Fields.—He was a gentleman of education and talents, and had been admitted to practice at the bar both in New York and Virginia. A lad, named Robert Sullivan, was lately killed by lightning, while crossing a bridge near Fredericksburgh, Virginia. Mr. Wells, a respectable citizen of Goshen, N.Y. who has left a wife and several children, was lately killed, while he was preparing coopering stuff, under a poplar tree, only a few rods from the house, by a flash of lightning, which struck the tree, when there was no rain, and while the sun was shining. It was supposed the instrument with which he was working attracted the lightning towards him.—A Miss Dull, who was spinning at widow Pennepacker's in Chester county, Pa. was instantaneously killed by lightning. It first struck a poplar tree near the house, which it descended to the second story of the house, and entered a window near which the deceased was sitting.—Several other persons were in the room at the time, who were not injured. "This is the third time this house has been struck by lightning."—The Presbyterian church at Morristown, N. J. was struck with lightning on Thursday, the 24th ult. and considerably injured. The church was on fire, but by the timely collection of the people, the fire was soon extinguished, and the house preserved. The damages sustained in the body of the building were trifling—but to repair the steeple, will probably be an expense of from 200 to 500 dollars. This, says the account, is another loud warning to others who are as negligent as we have been, to have proper conductors of the electric fluid carefully affixed to every valuable building.

Public Disaster.—The Lock, at the entrance of the Erie Canal into the Hudson, at the head of the Albany basin, caved in yesterday morning, to such an extent, that a long time will be necessary to repair it, so that boats may again pass through as heretofore. There is a deep fissure in the earth, of from fifteen to thirty feet in length, on each side of the lock; and between these fissures and the sides of the lock, the earth has sunk considerably, and by its pressure on the stone work, has materially disjointed each side of the lock. At the upper gate, on the west end of the lock, the whole body of the stone work has sunk some inches, separating the wall on each side by a wide fissure or crack. The basin, and the canal above, yesterday morning, exhibited a melancholy spectacle. The water had almost entirely run out, leaving the bottom nearly bare; and I counted twenty-five boats, many of them loaded, grounded in the basin, and in the canal between the two first bridges. All was bustle and business, to repair the damage. The first thing is, to make a temporary dam across the foot of the basin, the work of which was commenced about nine o'clock yesterday morning. For several months to come, the boats will get no further than the canal basin; consequently their cargoes must be there unloaded, and there they must receive their return cargoes: this will give great and increased employment to our honest eartmen. A considerable number of laborers will derive employment in rebuilding the lock; for we believe it will have to be almost entirely rebuilt.—*Albany Dem.*

Highway Robbery, in Orange county, N.Y.—The Rev. Thomas Hamilton of this town, was robbed on Friday night the 25th ult. of one hundred guineas and a silver watch. The Rev. gentleman informs us that he had been to Newburgh, and on his return called at his cousin's, Mr. Wm. Elliott (who lives within a mile or two of his own residence,) where he remained till sometime past 9 o'clock—he had not proceeded far, when coming into a narrow place where the trees completely overshadow the road, his horse was stopped and himself instantly dragged to the ground and his pockets rifled—he says he cried murder and robbery, when one of the villains placed a musket to his breast and swore he would put a ball through his heart if he again opened his mouth; after robbing him of his money and watch, they permitted him quietly to pursue his course, but threatened to take his life if he attempted to follow them.

Pigeons.—The flights of pigeons that have lately passed over Montreal, have been innumerable.—They have been killed in great numbers from the roofs of the houses in the St. Lawrence Suburbs, and even struck down by cudgels in the streets. They seem to be young birds.

Canadian Dogs.—A gentleman travelling in a French settlement east of Montreal, was very much annoyed by the ferocity of the dogs. In several instances, says the Canadian Times, "they seized his horse in such a manner that he was obliged to make use of considerable force to disengage him. In most families it was observed that three dogs were kept, and generally of the largest size. The ferocity of these animals, the abovementioned gentleman tells us is general; and he scarcely passed a house at which he was not very nearly driven into the ditch by attacks from these canine freebooters."

Mr. Solomon Southwick, editor of the Albany National Democrat, recommends the construction of a tunnel under the Hudson, at Albany, similar to the one now constructing under the Thames at London.

Petrifaction.—A horse and cavalier petrified have been recently discovered in the Forest of Fontainbleau, France.

The Lycoming Gazette mentions that ten persons of color were crossing the river about a mile above Williamsport, on the 4th instant, in two canoes which, coming in contact, both were upset, and seven persons were drowned.

Three five men of color were lately tried at Richmond and found guilty of misdemeanors, and ordered by the court to be *sold as slaves*, and transported beyond the limits of the U. States.

The Congress of Mexico has issued a decree declaring that Don Augustin de Iturbide shall be declared a traitor from the moment he may appear in any part of the Mexican Republic. All persons favoring his return, are also to be declared traitors.

Literary.—It is stated in the Charleston Mercury, that the Hon. Judge James has prepared for publication a *Life* of General *Sumpter*, with additional Anecdotes of *Marion*. The work is enriched with Original Documents and Illustrations, with an interesting and concise History of Carolina, from its settlement to the American Revolution. It is dedicated by the author to General Jackson.

Lord Byron's Memoirs.—The Editors of the John Bull, say that they have been informed, there are two or three copies in existence of the memoirs of Lord Byron, one of which is actually in the possession of a noble lady, the wife of one of the English Ambassadors abroad.

"*Single Combat.*"—The Georgetown Metropolitan, gives an account of a battle between a frog and a spider, which lasted twenty minutes, in which the spider was victorious. After the frog was killed, the spider dragged the body up a precipice of five inches, and feasted on the booty.

Another fatal Steam-Boat Accident has occurred. The cooler of one of the Powles-hook steam ferry boats, while lying yesterday, about half past one o'clock, at the Jersey dock, suddenly burst, with great violence. Miss Charlotte Nelson, an adopted daughter of Mr. P. V. Lodard, of this city, who was sitting in the little room on deck, which is only divided by a thin partition from the boiler, was instantly killed. Mr. West, the pilot of the boat, who was standing on the wharf close by, was badly scalded, as was a colored man, one of the hands on board; they are both, however, doing well. The engine is on the low presure principle, and the boiler of copper. There were several other persons on board who, not being in the direction of the explosion, escaped unhurt. The probable cause of the accident was the neglect to keep the boiler sufficiently filled with water. *N. Y. Amer.*

Recognising an old acquaintance.—Two pedestrian travellers very harmoniously passed thro' Pennsylvania, arrived together at Philadelphia, and while sitting at a tavern drinking, one of them suddenly darted his hand into the breeches pocket of the other, snatched his watch and money, and ran off. The fleeced traveller, unable to overtake his roguish companion, left Philadelphia for this city, and enjoying the fourth of July in a manner rather riotous, he was taken up and put into Bridewell; when, lo and behold, among a hundred fellow prisoners, he recognized the thief, his companion through Pennsylvania, who had been also imprisoned for similar disorders. He gave the alarm, and upon searching his watch was found; and thus, by being imprisoned himself, he recovered the most valuable part of his stolen property. *N.Y. Advo.*

TOASTS.

Acrostic in Prose.—At a select party convened near Norfolk to celebrate the Anniversary of Independence, the following toast was given by one of the company:

"The next President of the U. States—May he be as just as Aristides, independent as Diogenes, invulnerable as Achilles, crafty as Mercury, and wise as Solomon." *Norfolk Herald.*

By Mr. Wm. Ogden Niles, of Baltimore.

KING CAESUS!—"Ye Gods! it doth amaze me, that
A *thing* of such a feeble temper
Should *strive* to get the start of this majestic world,
And bear the palm alone."

At Boston.

American Freedom.—A Bow in the firmament, assuring the world that the earth shall no more be covered with Slavery, and overwhelmed with Despotism.

Public Opinion.—More mighty than the lever of Archimedes: it supports him by whom it is wielded, and when wielded, can *move a world.*

By Mr. C. Sprague, at Boston. *The memory of Byron.*—O'er the *heart* of *Childe Harold* Greek maidens shall weep;
In his own native island his *body* shall sleep,
With the bones of the bravest and best:
But his *song* shall go down to the latest of time,
Fame tell how he rose for earth's loveliest clime,
And Mercy shall blot out the rest.

A very great deal is said about General Jackson's being a mere "military chieftain:" but any one who will peruse his official despatches, while at New-Orleans, and in the command of the southern military district, will award to him the merit of a chaste, concise and most nervous writer.—His letters to Mr. Monroe too, would do credit to any man, as well for the style as the sentiments. As for his superabundance of *energy*, it has never been shewn that he exhibited more than was exactly enough for the service of his country.—Had he been at Washington city in 1814, the American Capitol would not have been spoiled, and the glory of the Nation tarnished, as was the case, for want of energy on that occasion. *Harrisb. Chron.*

From the New-York Evening Post, July 14.

Russian Document.—In giving the document relative to Greece, which we published on Monday from the Paris Constitutionnel, of the 31st May, our translator omitted the following letter inclosing it, which the Paris editor received from his correspondent at Bremen. [The Post expresses a hope that the document may prove a forgery; but adds, on the supposition that it is genuine, "our apprehensions, however, as to its fatal bearing on the cause of Greece, are considerably abated by what is stated relative to the course which Austria and England are said to have resolved on pursuing."]

Translated from the Paris Constitutionnel, May 21.

(Private Correspondence.)

"*Bremen, May 15.*—You have already often entertained your readers with the rumours of proposed arrangements between Turkey and Greece, brought about by Russia. Your information was indeed exact enough but to give you a better chance of appreciating the proposals of Russia, I send you the text of one of her diplomatic notes, an *official* extract from the memoria of the cabinet of St. Petersburg, on the pacification of Greece, sent abroad during the present year, 1824. I shall send you also, as soon as possible, the answers to this note, of the Courts of Austria and England, who as you may really believe, are by no means willing to admit the utility or necessity for any other power than Russia to found new and separate principalities; which course also would prevent Greece from ever becoming strong enough to stand by her own resources without requiring the protection of Russia, and from forming, with her detached provinces, one combined and independent nation, thus realizing the ancient designs of Russia on the East."

Married,

On Thursday, the 15th inst. by the Rev. Joseph Stockton, Mr. *Peter A. Benham*, to Miss *Elizabeth Powers*, daughter of Mr. Benjamin Powers, of Pine township.

☞ Those Gentlemen who have subscribed, and others desirous of subscribing to the Public Dinner about to be given to the Hon. HENRY BALDWIN, are requested to meet at Crossan's Hotel, this evening, at half past seven o'clock, that suitable arrangements may be adopted. July 23.

Military.

THE Young Men of the City of Pittsburgh, favorable to the formation of a VOLUNTEER COMPANY, are respectfully invited to meet at the house of John Beitler, on Saturday evening the 31st instant, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Pittsburgh, July 23. MANY.

Dissolution.

THE Co-Partnership of THOMPSON & TORODE, *Merchant Tailors*, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those having claims on said firm to present them, and those indebted to make payment, to John Torode, who has the settlement of the concern.

John Thompson,
John Torode.

Pittsburgh, July 19, 1824.

N. B.—JOHN TORODE will continue the business, and solicits a share of public patronage.

☞ A lad of 14, of good moral habits, will be taken as an Apprentice. July 23—3t.

TO CREDITORS.

TAKE NOTICE, That we have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and that said Judges have appointed *Monday, the 16th day of August next*, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, for the hearing of us and our Creditors, at which time and place they may attend, to show cause, if any they have, why we should not be discharged

Joseph Brown,
Of Pitt township, Laborer.
Christopher Bowen,
Millwright, Pitt township.

July 23—3t.ww2.

Good News for the West!!

$10,000.

NO. 3731, in the 2d Class of the University Lottery of Maryland, which came up, on the 13th inst. the splendid Prize of $10,000, was sold at *Towne's Lucky Office*, to Messrs. Dale & Clark, of Columbia, Tennessee, and *Towne* has already forwarded a check for the amount, and would be happy to have an opportunity of being as prompt with more of his western friends

July 23, 1824—3t.

DOCTOR SOMERBY,

DENTIST,

WILL attend to the duties of his profession for a short time, at the Pittsburgh Hotel. Ladies requesting his services, will be attended at their dwellings.

July 23—tf.

A. & J. BROWN,

AT THEIR

Wholesale & Retail Store.

Are now opening a splendid assortment of

Summer and Fall Staple and Fancy

GOODS,

And as one of the partners is now residing in Philadelphia, we shall receive WEEKLY

A Supply of Merchandise,

suited to the seasons, all of which, we promise our friends and the public generally, shall be offered at as moderate terms as any in this city.

July 23—3t.

Painted Muslins, Chintzes, &c.

M'CLURG & KING

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

10 cases painted Muslins, Chintzes.

Two blue and other Calicoes & Ginghams.

ALSO,

Eight Cases Leghorns,

CONSISTING OF

Ladies' Yellow and Black FLATS, with and without Extra Crowns, Ladies' Bolivar, Men's and Misses' HATS; together with

A large and general assortment of

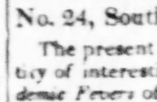
STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

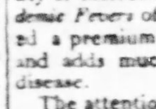
Suitable for the present and approaching season, which they are determined to dispose of on the most accommodating terms,

Wholesale and Retail.

July 23—6t.

COTTON, &C.





SIXTY BALES
Alabama & Tennessee
COTTON.
20 hhds. and 30 bbls.
PRIME NEW-ORLEANS
SUGAR.
10 bbls. *MOLASSES.*
15 do. *CAMWOOD.*
10 boxes Spermaceti *CANDLES,*
3 tons *LOGWOOD.*
200 bags *SHOT*, assorted Nos.

FOR SALE BY

Allen & Grant.

July 13—tf.

The Subscribers

Wish to employ about 50 Wood Choppers,

AT the Greenville Furnace, about 12 miles from Geneva, to whom generous wages will be given. For further particulars apply to Mr. George Sutton, Pittsburgh, or to

J. Græff & Co.
Greenville Furnace.

July 23, 1824—3t.os.

No. 27. Medical Recorder,

CONDUCTED BY

SAMUEL COLHOUN, M. D.

NUMBER 27 of the above Journal is just published, and for sale at the Publication Office, No. 24, South Eighth Street, Philadelphia.

The present number contains an unusual quantity of interesting matter: the Essay on the *Epidemic Fevers* of the United States, which obtained a premium of $100, is said to be valuable, and adds much additional information on that disease.

The attention of the Profession is particularly directed to notice the Certificates under the head of Advertisements, in relation to the importance of Amesburg's Apparatus for Fractures of the Lower Extremities. By the certificates it will be seen, that a person can move about on crutches, with a broken limb, with ease and safety.

The Publisher of the Medical Recorder, having no person at present employed to obtain subscribers, those gentlemen who may wish to have the work, will please to make this wish known (by mail, post paid) to James Webster, the publisher, No. 24, South Eighth Street, Philadelphia. Subscriptions must commence with No. 25, for January last, or next January, which will be No. 29

The publisher thinks it proper to state, that he has had great opposition to contend against, to maintain the independence of the Journal, and keep it open to science and truth—For this desirable object, he has been obliged to make several changes in the editorial department—That those changes have been an advantage to the work, is clearly evinced by the rapid increase of subscribers, upwards of two hundred and fifty having been added since the last change.

July 23—3t.p.m.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between *Andrew Nicholson & James Laughridge*, Boot and Shoe makers, was, on the 10th instant dissolved—said partnership having been entered into under a verbal agreement, and for an indefinite time.

A. Nicholson.

THOSE indebted to the late firm of *Nicholson & Laughridge*, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the firm will please to present them for settlement, to either of the firm, at the shop in Wood-street, near Fourth-street.

July 16, 1824—3t

To Rent, in Allegheny-town,

A HOUSE, containing two Parlors, two Bedrooms, a Garret, and a Kitchen, with Stable, Garden, &c. &c. The premises, which are in perfect order, and afford convenient accommodations for a family, can now be had for the small rent of 30 dollars until the 1st day of April, 1825. For further particulars, inquire of *Robert Grierson*, corner of the Diamond, in Market street, Pittsburgh.

July 23—3t*

ELECTION.

THE enrolled inhabitants residing within the bounds of the *2d Battalion 87th Regiment Pennsylvania Militia*, are hereby notified to meet at George Beale's, in the Diamond, on *Saturday, the 31st of July inst.* then and there, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 6 P. M. of said day, to elect a MAJOR for said Battalion, in the room of *John Willock*, resigned.

By order of Col. Arthurs.

S. Jones, Adj't.

Pittsburgh, July 23—2t.

Arkansas General Land Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened an Office at Little Rock, the seat of government for the Territory of Arkansas, for the purpose of paying Taxes on Military Bounty Lands, owned by non-residents, attending to the Recording of Conveyances, and Redeeming Lands sold for Taxes. All kinds of Land Agency transacted with promptness and despatch.

Thomas W. Newton.

Reference—W. Eichbaum, Esq. Pittsburgh.

Little Rock, A. T. } July 23—3t.w.r.
June 21, 1824. }

Notice to our Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That we have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that the said Court have appointed the *third Monday of August next*, for the hearing of us and our Creditors, at the Court-House in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, and show cause, if any you have, why we should not be severally discharged.

James Cramer,
Blacksmith, Pittsburgh.
James Todd,
Pittsburgh. Carpenter.
George Black,
Farmer, Pitt township.
Frederick Humbert,
Tanner, St. Clair.

Allegheny County, } 3t$1.1½qow.
July 23, 1824.—3t }

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Mercer county, for the benefit of the acts made for the relief Insolvent Debtors, and that the *third Monday of August next* has been appointed for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Court-House in Mercer, when and where you may attend, if you think proper.

Wm. Cochran,
Farmer.

Wolf Creek, Mercer Co. July 23, 1824—1*

To our Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That we, whose names are undersigned, have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the acts of the General Assembly made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and that the said Judges have appointed the *third Monday of August next* for the hearing of us and our Creditors, at the Court-House in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why we should not be discharged.

John Æton,
City of Pittsburgh, Shoemaker.
Hewlett Lott,
Sugar Grove, Warren county, Laborer.
Philip Cypher,
Williams township, Laborer.

July 23—3t.ns.

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the acts of Assembly made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that the said Court have appointed *the fourteenth day of August next*, at the Court-House in the city of Pittsburgh, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at which time and place you may attend, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

John Reno,
Of Lauderville, Ohio, formerly of Pittsburgh, Merchant.

Allegheny county Gaol, }
July 23, 1824.—3ww2 }

JAMES R. LAMBDIN,

(Pupil of T. Sully,)

PORTRAIT PAINTER,

OPPOSITE THE THEATRE,

Third-Street.

Pittsburgh, July 16—3t

CASH FOR RAGS.

From Three to Four Cents per lb.

ACCORDING to quality, will be given, in cash, for *RAGS*, by

J. Patterson & Co.
Corner of Wood and Third Streets.

Pittsburgh, July 2, 1824.—3mo.

TO PRINTERS.

ON HAND, FOR SALE,

A new Super-Royal, one pull, Lever

PRINTING PRESS.

IT will be sold cheap Apply to the subscriber, Printing Press Maker, Pittsburgh.

Charles Artzt.

July 2—tf.

Allegheny Bridge.

THE President and Managers of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny River, opposite Pittsburgh, have this day declared a dividend of *three per centum*, for the last six months. The same will be paid to the stock holders or their legal representatives, on or after the 15th inst.

Alex. Johnston, Jr.
Treasurer.

July 1, 1824.—[J.16 3t]

The sweetbriar sparkled brightly
The smiling sward shone,
The birds of the wood lightly
Their sweet and varied song,
The zephyr kissed each blossom,
While gently the verdant grove;
And through nature's bosom
Bright heaven smiled in love!

Man, man was joyless only,
Where all in joy was dressed;
His soul was dark and lonely,
Though earth and heav'n were blessed!
Then woman rose in beauty,
Her blessing to impart,
To share his path of duty,
And share with him his heart!

She came in youthful gladness,
Fresh as the dewy bough,
To claim the shrine of sadness,
Which veiled his noble brow.
She was the angel given,
To guide man's erring way;
To lead his feet to heaven,
By love's delightful ray!

Hail, gentle woman's power!
It is her cordial smile,
Which gladdens the ethial hour—
Which doth the heart beguile.
Without her smile to lighten,
Life were a wilderness,
Without one ray to brighten—
Without one beam to bless!

ON THE DEATH OF AN INFANT.

From the Dutch of Dirk Smits.

Rendered into English rag.

A host of angels flying,
Through Abraham skies impell'd,
Upon the earth beheld
A spirit of beauty lying,
Ready to glitter bright
In Heaven's vast halls of light.

They saw, with glances tender,
An infant newly born,
O'er whom life's earliest morn
Just cast its opening splendor;
Whose ill could not know,
Nor vice, nor joy, nor woe.

The blest angelic legion
Greeted its birth above,
And sang, with looks of love,
From heaven's enchanting region;
Bending their winged way
To where the infant lay.

They spread their pinions o'er it—
That lilie pearl which shone
With lustre all its own,—
And then on high they bore it,
Where glory hath its birth—
But left the shell on earth.

Miscellany.

CRUELTY.

The following observations on Cruelty," are extracted from the American Monthly Magazine, and furnish a just and impressive lesson to parents, in the education of their offspring, which cannot be too strongly inculcated.

"Like other evils to which human nature is prone, we may impute the heinous crime of cruelty to the errors of education. It does not spring up at once, it grows with our growth. Ever too ready to temporize with our own faults, and to see quickly the faults of others—cruelty grows out of injustice, and we soon learn to give pain without compunction.

"The infant who is allowed to kill flies for his amusement, will, in boyhood, rob birds' nests, worry animals, and tyrannise over his school-fellows. The guardians of childhood cannot, at too early an age, check the smallest propensity to seek pleasure by occasioning pain or inconvenience to any sensitive being. No slap given to a nurse that she may pretend to cry to please the chuckling babe, nor a stick given into infant hands to strike the unoffending dog, or beat naughty puss, but tends to harden the infant heart. Above all things, *cruel sights* should be kept from the eyes of children. The bleeding lamb under the butcher's knife, the chickens that have eaten the crumbs from his infant hands, should not flutter in convulsive death before his eyes. Such scenes may lead him on to view, without dismay, the timorous hare, broken beneath the fangs of the infuriate dogs—to watch the big round tear roll down the cheeks of the hunted stag—his "leathern sides swelled almost to bursting," may fit the young spirit to find delight in all the cruelties of field sports. He may adroitly fix the live bait upon the torturing hook, and smile to see his unsuspecting victim play round the treacherous lure, and with a dexterity worthy of a tiger, or a Roman Emperor, may dally with his poor entangled captive, till grown weary, he tears the murderous weapon from his vitals, and throws him bleeding and dying at his feet. These, and such sports as these, are excellent lessons to engraft *cruelty* on the young heart, before the unformed mind has felt the generous charm of mercy. And still these trespasses on humanity are allowed as innocent pleasures; they are not at once discovered as acts of necessitous man to supply himself with allotted food, but they are soon introduced to the plastic mind as wanton sports; and the boy feels a lordly *right* to tease, to kill, and to destroy. In older growth he is allowed to see dog-fights, bull-fights, and under the specious term of "*The art of self-defence*," he is initiated into all the mystic rules of pugilism, and consequently attends boxing matches, where he may, with the very quintessence of brutal delight, watch death-blows dealt by two human beings, whose personal courage is sacrificed at the shrine of *cruelty*, for the amusement of a *refined* multitude."

Ancestry.—It is astonishing to consider the number of lineal ancestors which each man has within no very great number of

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From the London Monthly Magazine for 1824.

Sir,—I lately visited from Philadelphia the celebrated papers, said to be written by the late Dr. Franklin, and, I suppose, during his long residence in France. Having never seen it in print, I conclude it may entertain many of your readers. A. E.

Dialogue between the Gout & Mr. Franklin.

Mr. Franklin—Eh! Oh! Eh! What have I done to merit these cruel sufferings?

Gout—Enough, enough! You have ate and drunk too much, and been indulged above forty years in their hardiness.

Mr. F.—Who is it that thus accuses me?

Gout—It is I, even I, the Gout.

Mr. F.—What! my enemy in person?

Gout—No! not your enemy.

Mr. F.—I repeat it, my enemy: for you would at once torment my body to death, and ruin my good reputation: you reproach me as a glutton and a tippler; now, all the world that knows me will allow that I am neither one nor t'other.

Gout—The world may think as it pleases: it is always very complaisant to itself, and sometimes to its friends; but I know full well that the quantity of nourishment proper for one who uses suitable exercise, would be too much for another who uses none.

Mr. F.—I take—Eh! eh!—as much exercise—Eh! as I can, Madam Gout. You know my sedentary state; and, in regard to that, it would seem, Madam Gout, you might spare me a little, seeing it is not altogether my fault.

Gout—Quite otherwise: your rhetoric and your politeness are thrown away; your apology avails nothing. If your situation in life is a sedentary one, your amusements, your recreations at least, should be active. You ought to walk or ride..... But let us examine your course of life. While the mornings are long, and you have leisure to go abroad, what do you do? Why, instead of gaining an appetite for breakfast, by salutary exercise, you amuse yourself with books, pamphlets or gazettes, which commonly are not worth the reading. Yet you eat a large breakfast, four dishes of tea, enriched with cream, and one or two buttered toasts, relished with slices of hung beef, which, I fear, are not the most digestible things. Immediately afterward you set to writing at your bureau, or discourse with persons who apply to you on business: thus the time passes till one, without any kind of bodily exercise! But all this I could pardon, in regard, as you say, to your sedentary condition. But what is your practice after dinner? Walking in the beautiful gardens of those friends with whom you have dined, would be the choice of men of sense; yours is to be fixed down to a game of chess, where they find you thus engaged for two or three hours! This is your perpetual recreation, and the least eligible of any for a sedentary man, because, instead of accelerating the motion of the fluids, the rigid attention it requires, helps to retard the circulation, and obstruct internal secretions. Wrapt in the speculations of this wretched game, you destroy your constitution. What can be expected to result from such a course of living, but a body replete with stagnant humors, ready to fall a prey to all kinds of dangerous maladies, if I, the Gout, did not bring you relief by agitating these humors, and so purifying or dissipating them. If it was in some nook or alley in Paris, deprived of walks, that you played a while at chess, who would not excuse you? but the same taste prevails with you in Passey, Auteuil, Montmartre or Sanoy, places furnished with the finest gardens and walks, and beautiful ladies, who there breathe a pure air, render the air still more inviting, by their most agreeable and instructive conversation; all which you might enjoy by frequenting the walks! But all are as certainly rejected for this abominable game of chess. Fie, then, Mr. Franklin! But another my instructions, I had almost forgotten to bestow as wholesome corrections: so take a twinge—twinge.

Mr. F.—Oh! Eh! Oh! Oh-h-h!—As much instruction as you please, Madam Gout, and as many reproaches; but pray, Madam, a truce with your corrections.

Gout—The very reverse. I will not abate a particle of what is so much to your own good—for instance.

Mr. F.—Oh! Eh-h-h! It's not fair to say I take no exercise, when I do very often, going out to dine, and returning in my carriage.

Gout—This, of all imaginable exercises, is the most slight and insignificant, if you allude to the motion of a carriage suspended on springs. In observing the degree of heat obtained by the different kinds of movements, one may form an estimate of the quantity of exercise given by each. Thus, for example, if you turn out to walk in winter with cold feet, in an hour's time, you would be in a glow all over; ride on horseback, and the same effect will scarcely be produced by four hours round trotting; but if you loll in such a carriage as that, you may go a journey, and gladly enter the last inn to warm your feet by a fire. Flatter yourself, then, no longer, that half an hour's airing in your carriage deserves the name of exercise. Providence has appointed few to roll in carriages—to all he has given a pair of legs, which are in truth machines infinitely more commodious and serviceable. Be grateful, then, and make a proper use of yours. Would you know how they forward the circulation of your fluids, in the very act of transporting you from place to place? Observe, when you walk, that all your weight is alternately thrown from one leg to the other; this occasions a great pressure on the vessels of the foot, and repels their contents. When relieved by the weight being thrown on the other foot, the vessels of the first are allowed to replenish, and, by a return of the weight, this repulsion again succeeds; thus accelerating the circulation of the blood. The heat produced in any given period of time, depends on the degree of this acceleration: the fluids are shaken, the humors attenuated, the secretions are facilitated, and all goes well; the cheeks are ruddy and the health is established. Behold your fair friend at Auteuil, a lady who received from bounteous nature more really useful science, than half a dozen such pretenders to philosophy as you, have been able to extract from all your books; when she honors you with a visit it is on foot; she walks all hours of the day, and leaves indolence and its concomitant maladies to be endured by her horses. See at once, the preservative of her health and personal charms. On the other hand, when you arrive at Auteuil, it's in a carriage, though it's no further from Passey to Auteuil than from Auteuil to Passey.

Mr. F.—Your reasonings are very tiresome.

Gout—I stand corrected; I will be silent and continue my office: take this, and this.

Mr. F.—Oh! Oh-h-h! Talk on, I pray you!

Gout—No, no. I have a good number of twinges for you this night; and the rest you may be sure of tomorrow.

Mr. F.—What! with such a fever? Eh! Eh! I shall go distracted: can no one bear it for me?

Gout—Ask that of your horses; they have served you faithfully.

Mr. F.—How can you so cruelly sport with my torments?

Gout—I am very serious. I have here a list of your offences against your own health, distinctly written, and can justify every stroke inflicted on you.

Mr. F.—Let's hear it then.

Gout—It's too long a detail—you shall have it briefly.

Mr. F.—Proceed: I am all attention.

Gout—Can you remember how often you have appointed the following morning for a walk in the grove of Boulogne, in the garden de la Muette, or in your own, and that you violated your promise; alleging, at one time, that it was too cold, at another, too warm, too windy, too moist, or too what else you pleased; when, in truth, it was too nothing, but your insuperable love of ease.

Mr. F.—That, I confess, may have happened sometimes—probably ten times in a year.

Gout—Your confession is very disingenuous: the gross amount is one hundred and ninety-three times.

Mr. F.—Is it possible?

Gout—So possible, that it is fact: you may rely on the accuracy of my statement. You know Mr. ——'s

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Some young men in Germany, fond of wagering, lately being in company with a Doctor Viereck, of Berlin, to whom they were strangers, they affected to disbelieve that Viereck, signifying four-square, or four corners, could be his real name; and finally offering him a considerable bet that he could not obtain a passport from Berlin by that name; it was accepted, and the next evening was appointed for the decision of the wager.

It should have been observed that this party being three in number, each of them, according to a preconcerted scheme took care to present themselves for a passport, one by one, before the Doctor could possibly make his appearance.—"Your name, sir," said the officer at the gate to the first. "*Square*," said the other; being entered he was ordered to pass. The second of the party afterwards making his appearance, and being asked his name, answered, "*Two-Square*."—This name the officer entered also, after exhibiting some marks of doubt and hesitation. It then came to the third to make his appearance. 'Your name, sir.'—"*Three Square*!"—"Three square," replied the officer, "are you jesting?" "No Sir, I am not jesting." In a word, the firmness of the applicant obtained him a passport. But now behold the different fate of the Doctor, the object of all this dupery. Arrived soon after, and being asked his name, and giving in that of Viereck, or *Four-Square*, the officer lost all patience; he swore he had been imposed upon by the whole party of Squares, and therefore, instead of granting a passport to the *Herr Four-Square*, he was consigned over to the guard house; where he was obliged to remain all night, and it was not without some difficulty that the matter was adjusted on the day following.

London Tract Society.—The Annual Public Breakfast and Meeting of the friends and subscribers of the London Religious Tract Society, has been held—The twenty-fifth Report of the Society was read, from which it appears, that the aggregate number of drawn Tracts, &c. issued from the depository during the past year, amounted to the astonishing number of 10,120,760! being 4,301,760 more than in the preceding year, notwithstanding those printed abroad at the expense of the Society were not included. The number of Tracts published since the formation of the Society, amounted to 600,000,000, exclusive of many millions printed in foreign languages by means of the Society.

Belle-Air, Md. May 27.—At the house of Mr. Duncan, who lives on the post road between Bush and Havre-de-Grace, a young robin was kept in a cage, and hung out in the porch every day, near a place frequented by some wrens. One of the wrens somehow imbibed an affection for, and commenced passing through the wires of the cage and feeding the captive robin, which it continued to do for many weeks.

Foreign and Domestic GOODS.

Among which are

Clothes, Cassimere and Cassinets
Printed, Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and Plain Crapes, assorted
Brown and Bleached Diaper and Sheetings
Leghorn Flats and Straw Bonnets
Plaid, figured and plain Silks
Umbrellas and Parasols
HATTERS' TRIMMINGS, &c.

Which will be sold, *WHOLESALE & RETAIL*, at the most reduced prices.

April 23, 1824—3mo.

John Anderson and M. B. Belknap,

UNDER THE FIRM OF

J. ANDERSON & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced a general AGENCY & COMMISSION Business, in Mr. C. Cowen's large and convenient brick warehouse, corner of *Market and Water Streets*, lately occupied by Messrs. Steele & Co.

By their strict attention to business they hope to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

They intend having constantly on hand

Juniatta Bar Iron,

Nails — Spades
Scythes — Shovels
Sickles — Drawing Chains
Castings — Window Glass, &c.

Also, a general assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,

At the last reduced prices.

A QUANTITY OF

***PRIME BACON*, for sale.**

Pittsburgh, May 7, 1824.—tf

NOTICE.

J. TOWNE

HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE to the North-East corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.

J. T. Has just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Satin Paper Hangings,

With VELVET BORDERS. He has also a good assortment of low priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 9—tf.

New-Stourbridge Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON.

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf

LOWRIE & CURTIS, Wholesale Grocers,

Wood, between Second and Third Streets,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

60 bags Green Coffee,
30 chests fresh Y. H. Tea
20 bbls. Herrings, 1824,
1000 lbs. prime Western Reserve Cheese,

And a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer for sale, at the lowest prices.

M. B. LOWRIE,

KEEPS his OFFICE in the North corner of the Diamond, in the room lately occupied by R. Christy, Esq.

May 21.—tf.

Pittsburgh and Erie

STAGE.

LEAVES *John Davis' Hotel*, Pittsburgh, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 3 o'clock, and arrives at Erie on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Leaves Erie on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives at Pittsburgh on Monday, Thursday and Saturday. Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed to every passenger—150 pounds of baggage equal to one passenger.

Arthur M'Gill.

February 27, 1824—tf

A SERVANT BOY For Sale,

WHO has about four years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

JAMES HARMON,

HAS REMOVED HIS

Boot & Shoe Manufactory,

TO the house lately occupied by Mr. Byrne, in *Wood, between First and Second Streets*, where customers' work will be finished in the most fashionable and substantial manner; and where he will constantly keep on hand an extensive assortment of ready made

BOOTS and SHOES,

of all descriptions, which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms.

April 30, 1824.—3mo.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer.

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. per rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars*. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20.—tf

Anderson's or Mellen's Cough Drops.

Valuable Medicine for Coughs and Consumptions.

THE high reputation that Anderson's COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS have gained for Coughs and other affections of the breast and lungs, leading to consumptions, renders it unnecessary to say much in recommending them to the public, as no stronger proof of their possessing uncommon virtues could be given than will be found by reading the certificate accompanying each bottle, given by those of the first respectability who have used them in cases of long standing, and some of them, where their physicians have given them up as past recovery, have been entirely restored by the use of this medicine. The fact that they have now been in use five years, and that the demand the present season has been greater than at any former period, is also a strong argument in their favor.—Thousands have shortened their days by neglecting Coughs when first attacked, which have soon terminated in a seated consumption and proved fatal. Scarcely a case of colds, coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility, or even consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each dollar bottle of this medicine, contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

I hereby certify, that for more than a year previous to 1821, I was afflicted with a troublesome and alarming cough, which rendered me unable to labor or even to walk many rods, without causing profuse sweating, and after trying many things without relief, I obtained a vial of *Anderson's Cough Drops*, from the use of which I soon found great relief, so as to be able to resume and continue my usual labor, and I have reason to believe that the use of them was the means of saving my life, as I had but little hopes of recovering again when I commenced taking them, and I think them undoubtedly the best medicine in use for complaints of the lungs.

Hudson, May 20, 1823. ELISHA DAVIS.

I hereby certify, that for a number of years previous to 1818, I was troubled with a cough and pain in my breast, and in the spring of that year, I grew worse and was considered to be in a consumption and applied to several physicians, tried various kinds of medicine without any material relief; having noticed the recommendations of *Anderson's Cough Drops* in such complaints, I procured a vial of them in Hudson, from which I soon found relief, and after taking a few vials of them, I was restored to a tolerable good state of health, which has continued for 3 years past, and I can cheerfully recommend them to those laboring under similar complaints.

Hudson, July 11, 1823. ZACH. HAWS.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, had been afflicted with the *Asthma* for twenty years, and the paroxysms were often so violent as nearly to deprive me of breath. During one of the most violent returns of the Asthma, I was advised to try Anderson's Cough Drops, and I did so, and to my surprise, I was very soon entirely relieved, and felt no more of it for six months.—Upon a return of a paroxysm of the asthma, I have made use of the same medicine and it has invariably given me relief. As it respects the asthma, and its attendant symptoms, difficulty of breathing, &c. I consider Anderson's Cough Drops *a remedy in praise of which too much cannot be said*. I further certify, that my son-in-law had for some time been supposed to be past recovery of a consumptive complaint, when I advised him to make a trial of Anderson's Cough Drops, and from the use of them he has so far recovered his ealth as to be again able to attend to business.

JOHN LYSCOM, Surgeon.

Dover (N. H.) Oct. 3, 1823.

For Sale by JAMES MELLEN.

Hudson, Oct. 6, 1823.

Also for Sale by SPEAKMAN & PETTIGREW, Druggists, Market, between Front and Second-streets, who have just received a supply of FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Pittsburgh, March 19.

312

Poetry.

From the New-York Evening Post, July 7.

WOMAN.—*By J. R. Sutmeister.*

When in young Eden's bower,
Man breath'd the vernal air,
Soft fragrance blessed each flower,
Which bloom'd in beauty there.
The green earth smiled in gladness,
While danced the sun on high;
And ne'er a cloud of sadness
Obscured the beauteous sky.

The streamlet sparkled brightly
The smiling mead along;
The birds of air woke lightly
Their sweet and varied song.
The zephyr kissed each blossom,
Which graced the verdant grove;
And o'er soft nature's bosom
Bright heaven smiled in love!

Man, man was joyless only,
Where all in joy was dressed;
His soul was dark and lonely,
Though earth and heav'n were blessed!
Then woman rose in beauty,
Her blessing to impart;
To cheer his path of duty,
And share with him his heart!

She came in youthful gladness,
Fresh as the almond bough,
To chase the cloud of sadness,
Which veiled his noble brow.
She was the angel given,
To guide man's erring way;
To lead his foot to heaven,
By love's delightful way!

Hail, gentle woman's power!
It is her vestal smile,
Which glads the social hour—
Which doth the heart beguile.
Without her smile to lighten,
Life were a wilderness,
Without one ray to brighten—
Without one beam to bless!

ON THE DEATH OF AN INFANT.

From the Dutch of Dirk Smits.

Een rer van Engeln zag.

A host of angels flying,
Through cloudless skies impell'd,
Upon the earth beheld
A pearl of beauty lying,
Worthy to glitter bright
In Heaven's vast halls of light.

They saw, with glances tender,
An infant newly born,
O'er whom life's earliest morn
Just cast its opening splendor;
Virtue it could not know,
Nor vice, nor joy, nor wo.

The blest angelic legion
Greeted its birth above,
And came, with looks of love,
From heaven's enchanting region;
Bending their winged way
To where the infant lay.

They spread their pinions o'er it—
That little pearl which shone
With lustre all its own,—
And then on high they bore it,
Where glory hath its birth;—
But left the shell on earth.

Miscellany.

CRUELTY.

The following observations on Cruelty," are extracted from the American Monthly Magazine, and furnish a just and impressive lesson to parents, in the education of their offspring, which cannot be too strongly inculcated.

"Like other evils to which human nature is prone, we may impute the heinous crime of cruelty to the errors of education. It does not spring up at once, it grows with our growth. Ever too ready to temporize with our own faults, and to see quickly the faults of others—cruelty grows out of injustice, and we soon learn to give pain without compunction.

"The infant who is allowed to kill flies for his amusement, will, in boyhood, rob birds' nests, worry animals, and tyrannise over his school-fellows. The guardians of childhood cannot, at too early an age, check the smallest propensity to seek pleasure by occasioning pain or inconvenience to any sensitive being. No slap given to a nurse that she may pretend to cry to please the chuckling babe, nor a stick given into infant hands to strike the unoffending dog, or beat naughty puss, but tends to harden the infant heart. Above all things, *cruel sights* should be kept from the eyes of children. The bleeding lamb under the butcher's knife, the chickens that have eaten the crumbs from his infant hands, should not flutter in convulsive death before his eyes. Such scenes may lead him on to view, without dismay, the timorous hare, broken beneath the fangs of the infuriate dogs—to watch the big round tear roll down the cheeks of the hunted stag—his "leathern sides swelled almost to bursting," may fit the young spirit to find delight in all the cruelties of field sports. He may adroitly fix the live bait upon the torturing hook, and smile to see his unsuspecting victim play round the treacherous lure, and with a dexterity worthy of a tiger, or a Roman Emperor, may dally with his poor entangled captive, till grown weary, he tears the murderous weapon from his vitals, and throws him bleeding and dying at his feet. These, and such sports as these, are excellent lessons to engraft *cruelty* on the young heart, before the unformed mind has felt the generous charm of mercy. And still these trespasses on humanity are allowed as innocent pleasures; they are not at once discovered as acts of necessitous man to supply himself with allotted food, but they are soon introduced to the plastic mind as wanton sports; and the boy feels a lordly *right* to tease, to kill, and to destroy. In older growth he is allowed to see dog-fights, bull-fights, and under the specious term of "*The art of self-defence*," he is initiated into all the mystic rules of pugilism, and consequently attends boxing matches, where he may, with the very quintessence of brutal delight, watch death-blows dealt by two human beings, whose personal courage is sacrificed at the shrine of *cruelty*, for the amusement of a *refined* multitude."

Ancestry.—It is astonishing to consider the number of lineal ancestors which each man has within no very great number of degrees—his parents in the first degree being but two—and his grand-parents in the second, being four—at the twentieth degree he has above a million of ancestors—and at the *fortieth*, above a million millions!

From the London Monthly Magazine for 1804.

Sir,—I lately received from Philadelphia the enclosed paper, undoubtedly written by the late Dr. Franklin, and, I suppose, during his last residence in France. Having never seen it in print, I conclude it may entertain many of your readers. A. Z.

Dialogue between the Gout & Mr. Franklin.

Mr. Franklin—Eh! Oh! Eh! What have I done to merit these cruel sufferings?

Gout—Enough, enough! you have ate and drank too much, and over indulged these legs of yours in their indolence.

Mr. F.—Who is it that thus accuses me?

Gout—It is I, even I, the Gout.

Mr. F.—What! my enemy in person?

Gout—No! not your enemy.

Mr. F.—I repeat it; my enemy: for you would at once torment my body to death, and ruin my good reputation: you reproach me as a glutton and a tiper; now, all the world that knows me will allow that I am neither one nor t'other.

Gout—The world may think as it pleases: it is always very complaisant to itself, and sometimes to its friends; but I know full well that the quantity of nourishment proper for one who uses suitable exercise, would be too much for another who uses none.

Mr. F.—I take—Eh! eh!—as much exercise—Eh! as I can, Madam Gout. You know my sedentary state; and, in regard to that, it would seem, Madam Gout, you might spare me a little, seeing it is not altogether my fault.

Gout—Quite otherwise: your rhetoric and your politeness are thrown away; your apology avails nothing. If your situation in life is a sedentary one, your amusements, your recreations at least, should be active. You ought to walk or ride..... But let us examine your course of life. While the mornings are long, and you have leisure to go abroad, what do you do? Why, instead of gaining an appetite for breakfast, by salutary exercise, you amuse yourself with books, pamphlets or gazettes, which commonly are not worth the reading. Yet you eat a large breakfast, four dishes of tea, enriched with cream, and one or two buttered toasts, relished with slices of hung beef, which, I fear, are not the most digestible things. Immediately afterward you set to writing at your bureau, or discourse with persons who apply to you on business: thus the time passes till one, without any kind of bodily exercise! But all this I could pardon, in regard, as you say, to your sedentary condition. But what is your practice after dinner? Walking in the beautiful gardens of those friends with whom you have dined, would be the choice of men of sense; yours is to be fixed down to a game of chess, where they find you thus engaged for two or three hours? This is your perpetual recreation, and the least eligible of any for a sedentary man, because, instead of accelerating the motion of the fluids, the rigid attention it requires, helps to retard the circulation, and obstruct internal secretions. Wrapt in the speculations of this wretched game, you destroy your constitution. What can be expected to result from such a course of living, but a body replete with stagnant humors, ready to fall a prey to all kinds of dangerous maladies, if I, the Gout, did not bring you relief by agitating these humors, and so purifying or dissipating them. If it was in some nook or alley in Paris, deprived of walks, that you played a while at chess, who would not excuse you? but the same taste prevails with you in Passey, Auteuil, Montmartre or Sanoy, places furnished with the finest gardens and walks, and beautiful ladies, who there breathe a pure air, render the air still more inviting, by their most agreeable and instructive conversation; all which you might enjoy by frequenting the walks! But all are as certainly rejected for this abominable game of chess. Fie, then, Mr. Franklin! But amidst my instructions, I had almost forgotten to bestow as wholesome corrections: so take a twinge—twinge.

Mr. F.—Oh! Eh! Oh! Oh-h-h!—As much instruction as you please, Madam Gout, and as many reproaches; but pray, Madam, a truce with your corrections!

Gout—The very reverse. I will not abate a particle of what is so much to your own good—for instance.

Mr. F.—Oh! Eh-h-h! It's not fair to say I take no exercise, when I do very often, going out to dine, and returning in my carriage.

Gout—This, of all imaginable exercises, is the most slight and insignificant, if you allude to the motion of a carriage suspended on springs. In observing the degree of heat obtained by the different kinds of movements, one may form an estimate of the quantity of exercise given by each. Thus, for example, if you turn out to walk in winter with cold feet, in an hour's time, you would be in a glow all over; ride on horseback, and the same effect will scarcely be produced by four hours round trotting; but if you loll in such a carriage as that, you may go a journey, and gladly enter the last inn to warm your feet by a fire. Flatter yourself, then, no longer, that half an hour's airing in your carriage deserves the name of exercise. Providence has appointed few to roll in carriages—to all he has given a pair of legs, which are in truth machines infinitely more commodious and serviceable. Be grateful, then, and make a proper use of yours. Would you know how they forward the circulation of your fluids, in the very act of transporting you from place to place? Observe, when you walk, that all your weight is alternately thrown from one leg to the other; this occasions a great pressure on the vessels of the foot, and repels their contents. When relieved by the weight being thrown on the other foot, the vessels of the first are allowed to replenish, and, by a return of the weight, this repulsion again succeeds; thus accelerating the circulation of the blood. The heat produced in any given period of time, depends on the degree of this acceleration: the fluids are shaken, the humors attenuated, the secretions are facilitated, and all goes well; the cheeks are ruddy and the health established. Behold your fair friend at Auteuil, a lady who received from bounteous nature more really useful science, than half a dozen such pretenders to philosophy as you, have been able to extract from all your books; when she honors you with a visit it is on foot; she walks all hours of the day, and leaves indolence and its concomitant maladies to be endured by her horses. See at once, the preservative of her health and personal charms. On the other hand, when you arrive at Auteuil, it's in a carriage, though it's no further from Passey to Auteuil than from Auteuil to Passey.

Mr. F.—Your reasonings are very tiresome.

Gout—I stand corrected; I will be silent and continue my office: take this, and this.

Mr. F.—Oh! Oh-h-h! Talk on, I pray you!

Gout—No, no. I have a good number of twinges for you this night; and the rest you may be sure of tomorrow.

Mr. F.—What! with such a fever? Eh! Eh! I shall go distracted: can no one bear it for me?

Gout—Ask that of your horses; they have served you faithfully.

Mr. F.—How can you so cruelly sport with my torments?

Gout—I am very serious. I have here a list of your offences against your own health, distinctly written, and can justify every stroke inflicted on you.

Mr. F.—Let's hear it then.

Gout—It's too long a detail—you shall have it briefly.

Mr. F.—Proceed: I am all attention.

Gout—Can you remember how often you have appointed the following morning for a walk in the grove of Boulogne, in the garden de la Muette, or in your own, and that you violated your promise; alleging, at one time, that it was too cold, at another, too warm, too windy, too moist, or too what else you pleased; when, in truth, it was too nothing, but your insuperable love of ease.

Mr. F.—That, I confess, may have happened sometimes—probably ten times in a year.

Gout—Your confession is very disingenuous: the gross amount is one hundred and ninety-nine times.

Mr. F.—Is it possible?

Gout—So possible, that it is fact: you may rely on the accuracy of my statement. You know Mr. B—'s

Mr. F.—I cannot at once answer this question.

Gout—I will do it for you not once.

Mr. F.—Not once?

Gout—Even so: all the summer you went there at six o'clock. You found the charming lady, with her lovely children and friends, eager to walk with you and entertain you with their agreeable conversation; and what has been your choice? Why, to sit on the terrace, satisfying yourself with the fine prospect, and passing your eye over the beauties of the gardens below, but without taking one step to descend and walk about in them. On the contrary, you call for tea and the chess-board; and lo! you are occupied in your seat till nine o'clock; and that, beside two hours play after dinner: then, instead of walking home, which would have bestirred you a little, you stept into your carriage. How absurd to suppose that all this carelessness can be reconcilable to good health without my interposition!

Mr. F.—Now I am convinced of the justness of Poor Richard's remark, that "Our debts and our sins are always greater than we think for."

Gout.—So it is! you philosophers are sages in their maxims, and fools in their conduct.

Mr. F.—But do you charge among my crimes, that I return in a carriage from Mrs. B—'s.

Gout—Certainly: for having been seated all the while, you cannot object the heat of the day, or want the indulgence of a carriage.

Mr. F.—How would you advise me then to employ my carriage?

Gout—Burn it if you choose; you would at least get heat out of it once in this way; or, if you reject this proposal, here's another for you: take notice of the poor peasants who work the vineyards and grounds about the villages of Passey, Auteuil, Chaillois, &c. you may daily among these deserving creatures, find four or five old men and women, bent and perhaps crippled under the weight of years, and by overstraining and too long continued labor. These people, after a most fatiguing day, have to trudge a mile or two to their smoky huts. Order your coachman to set them down. See, there's an act for you, of importance to the good of your soul; and at the same time, after your visit to the B—'s, if you return on foot, that will be good for your body.

Mr. F.—Ah! how fatiguing you are.

Gout.—Let us return to my office; it should be remembered, I am your physician.

Mr. F.—Ohhh!—the devil of a physician!

Gout—What an ungrateful man you are to say so! Is it not I, in the character of your physician, who have saved you from the palsey, the dropsy, and apoplexy? one or other of which would have done for you long ago but for me.

Mr. F.—I submit, and thank you for the past, but intreat the discontinuance of your visits for the future: for in my mind one had better die, than be cured so dolefully. Permit me, Madam Gout, just to hint, that I have not been unfriendly to *you*. I never feed physician or quack of any kind to enter the list against you: if then you don't leave me to my repose, it may be said you are ungrateful too.

Gout—I scarcely acknowledge that as any objection. As to quacks I despise them: they may kill you, indeed, but cannot affect me. And as to regular physicians, they are at last convinced, that the gout, in such a subject as you are, is no malady, but a remedy: and wherefore cure a remedy? But to our business—There—

Mr F.—Oh! Oh! for Heaven's sake quit; and I promise never more to play chess, but to exercise daily, and live temperately.

Gout—I know you too well. You promise fair; but, after a few months of good health, you'll return to your old habits: your fine promises will be forgot like the forms of the last year's clouds. Come, then; we'll finish the account. But I leave you with an assurance of visiting you again at a proper time and place; for your good is my object: and you are now sensible that I am your real friend.

Some young men in Germany, fond of wagering, lately being in company with a Doctor Viereck, of Berlin, to whom they were strangers, they affected to disbelieve that Viereck, signifying four-square, or four corners, could be his real name; and finally offering him a considerable bet that he could not obtain a passport from Berlin by that name; it was accepted, and the next evening was appointed for the decision of the wager.

It should have been observed that this party being three in number, each of them, according to a preconcerted scheme took care to present themselves for a passport, one by one, before the Doctor could possibly make his appearance.—"Your name, sir," said the officer at the gate to the first. "*Square*," said the other; being entered he was ordered to pass. The second of the party afterwards making his appearance, and being asked his name, answered, "*Two-Square.*"—This name the officer entered also, after exhibiting some marks of doubt and hesitation It then came to the third to make his appearance. 'Your name, sir.'—"*Three Square*."—"Three square," replied the officer, "are you jesting?" "No Sir, I am not jesting." In a word, the firmness of the applicant obtained him a passport. But now behold the different fate of the Doctor, the object of all this dupery. Arrived soon after, and being asked his name, and giving in that of Viereck, or *Four-Square*, the officer lost all patience; he swore he had been imposed upon by the whole party of Squares, and therefore, instead of granting a passport to the *Herr Four-Square*, he was consigned over to the guard house; where he was obliged to remain all night, and it was not without some difficulty that the matter was adjusted on the day following.

London Tract Society.—The Annual Public Breakfast and Meeting of the friends and subscribers of the London Religious Tract Society, has been held—The twenty-fifth Report of the Society was read, from which it appears, that the aggregate number of drawn Tracts, &c. issued from the depository during the past year, amounted to the astonishing number of 10,120,760! being 4,301,760 more than in the preceding year, notwithstanding those printed abroad at the expense of the Society were not included. The number of Tracts published since the formation of the Society, amounted to 600,000,000, exclusive of many millions printed in foreign languages by means of the Society.

Belle-Air, Md. May 27.—At the house of Mr. Duncan, who lives on the post road between Bush and Havre-de-Grace, a young robin was kept in a cage, and hung out in the porch every day, near a place frequented by some wrens. One of the wrens somehow imbibed an affection for, and commenced passing through the wires of the cage and feeding the captive robin, which it continued to do for many weeks.

NEW STORE.

ROBINSON & WILLOCK,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and are now opening, at the store lately occupied by Mr. William M'Knight, in Market street,

A FRESH AND SEASONABLE ASSORTMENT OF

Foreign and Domestic GOODS.

Among which are

Cloths, Cassimers and Casinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and Plain Crapes, assorted
Brown & bleached Domestic Shirtings & Sheetings
Leghorn Flats and Straw Bonnets
Plaid, figured and plain Silks
Umbrellas and Parasols
HATTERS' TRIMMINGS, &c.

Which will be sold, *WHOLESALE & RETAIL*, at the most reduced prices.

April 23, 1824—6mo.

John Anderson and M. B. Belknap,

UNDER THE FIRM OF

J ANDERSON & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced a general AGENCY & COMMISSION Business, in Mr. C Cowan's large and convenient brick warehouse, corner of *Market and Water Streets*, lately occupied by Messrs. Steele & Co.

By their strict attention to business they hope to merit and receive a share of public patronage

They intend having constantly on hand

Juniatta Bar Iron,

Nails — Spades
Scythes — Shovels
Sickles — Drawing Chains
Castings — Window Glass, &c.

Also, a general assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,

At the last reduced prices.

A QUANTITY OF

***PRIME BACON*, for sale.**

Pittsburgh, May 7, 1824.—tf

NOTICE.

J. TOWNE

HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE to the North-East corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.

J. T. Has just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Satin Paper Hangings,

With VELVET BORDERS He has also a good assortment of low priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 9—tf.

New-Stourbridge Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON.

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf

LOWRIE & CURTIS, Wholesale Grocers,

Wood, between Second and Third Streets,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

60 bags Green Coffee,
30 chsts fresh Y H. Tea
20 bbls. Herrings, 1824,
1000 lbs. prime Western Reserve Cheese,

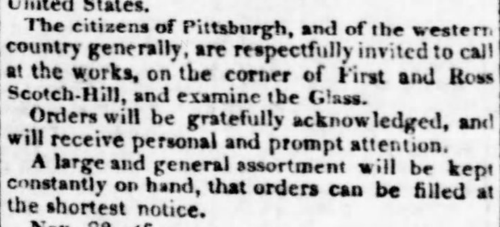
And a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer for sale, at the lowest prices.

M. B. LOWRIE,

KEEPS his OFFICE in the North corner of the Diamond, in the room lately occupied by R. Christy, Esq.

May 21.—tf.

Pittsburgh and Erie



STAGE,

LEAVES *John Davis' Hotel*, Pittsburgh, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 3 o'clock, and arrives at Erie on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Leaves Erie on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives at Pittsburgh on Monday, Thursday and Saturday. Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed to every passenger—150 pounds of baggage equal to one passenger.

Arthur M'Gill.

February 27, 1824—tf

A SERVANT BOY For Sale,

WHO has about four years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

Pig and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do. Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

They also have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of

Ship Chandlery, Blocks, Sheaves, Pins, &c.

Pittsburgh, May 21—tf.

JAMES HARMON,

HAS REMOVED HIS

Boot & Shoe Manufactory,

TO the house lately occupied by Mr. Byrne, in *Wood, between First and Second Streets*, where customers' work will be finished in the most fashionable and substantial manner; and where he will constantly keep on hand an extensive assortment of ready made

BOOTS and SHOES,

of all descriptions, which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms.

April 30, 1824.—3mo.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. per rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars*. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20.—tf

Anderson's or Mellen's Cough Drops.

Valuable Medicine for Coughs and Consumptions.

THE high reputation that Anderson's COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS have gained for Coughs and other affections of the breast and lungs, leading to consumptions, renders it unnecessary to say much in recommending them to the public, as no stronger proof of their possessing uncommon virtues could be given than will be found by reading the certificates accompanying each bottle, given by those of the first respectability who have used them in cases of long standing, and some of them, where their physicians have given them up as past recovery, have been entirely restored by the use of this medicine. The fact that they have now been in use five years, and that the demand the present season has been greater than at any former period, is also a strong argument in their favor.—Thousands have shortened their days by neglecting Coughs when first attacked, which have soon terminated in a seated consumption and proved fatal. Scarcely a case of colds, coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility, or even consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each dollar bottle of this medicine, contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

I hereby certify, that for more than a year previous to 1821, I was afflicted with a troublesome and alarming cough, which rendered me unable to labor or even to walk many rods, without causing profuse sweating, and after trying many things without relief, I obtained a vial of *Anderson's Cough Drops*, from the use of which I soon found great relief, so as to be able to resume and continue my usual labor, and I have reason to believe that the use of them was the means of saving my life, as I had but little hopes of recovering again when I commenced taking them, and I think them undoubtedly the best medicine in use for complaints of the lungs.

Hudson, May 20, 1823. ELISHA DAVIS.

I hereby certify, that for a number of years previous to 1818, I was troubled with a cough and pain in my breast, and in the spring of that year, I grew worse and was considered to be in a consumption and applied to several physicians, tried various kinds of medicine without any material relief; having noticed the recommendations of *Anderson's Cough Drops* in such complaints, I procured a vial of them in Hudson, from which I soon found relief, and after taking a few vials of them, I was restored to a tolerable good state of health, which has continued for 3 years past, and I can cheerfully recommend them to those laboring under similar complaints.

Hudson, July 11, 1823. ZACH. HAWS.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, had been afflicted with the *Asthma* for twenty years, and the paroxysms were often so violent as nearly to deprive me of breath. During one of the most violent returns of the Asthma, I was advised to try Anderson's Cough Drops, and I did so, and to my surprise, I was very soon entirely relieved, and felt no more of it for six months.—Upon a return of a paroxysm of the asthma, I have made use of the same medicine and it has invariably given me relief. As it respects the asthma, and its attendant symptoms, difficulty of breathing, &c. I consider Anderson's Cough Drops *a remedy in praise of which too much cannot be said*. I further certify, that my son-in-law had for some time been supposed to be past recovery of a consumptive complaint, when I advised him to make a trial of Anderson's Cough Drops, and from the use of them he has so far recovered his ealth as to be again able to attend to business.

JOHN LYSCOM, Surgeon.

Dover (N. H.) Oct. 3, 1823.

For Sale by JAMES MELLEN.

Hudson, Oct. 6, 1823.

Also for Sale by SPEAKMAN & PETTIGREW, Druggists, Market, between Front and Second-streets, who have just received a supply of FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Pittsburgh, March 19.